



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1877

ENSURE YOUR EYES
THE GLARE
BY WEARING
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions carefully fitted.

No. 19,238. 號八廿百二千九一第. 日六初月二十年未己. HONGKONG. MONDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1920. 一拜禮. 號陸廿月正年九國民華中. PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37½ lbs. net
In Bags 45 lbs. net
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

CONTREXEVILLE

A Natural Mineral Water

Bottled at the "Pavillon" Spring

Contrexeville (Vosges).

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CAPRIBIDGES' CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ENGLISH, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR MARKS.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADINGS.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CLAS.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " " "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " " 5.30 " "	" " " "
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " "	" " " "
3.30 " " 4.30 " "	" " " "
4.30 " " 5.30 " "	" " " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. H. M. HEBBES & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, September 16th, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Through Local	No. 4 Through Slow	No. 5 Through Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Through Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Through Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Through Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Through Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Through Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Through Local	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (Old Shek Tsing)	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00
SEIK LUNG	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05
Shum Chan	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	2.10	2.40	3.10	3.40	4.10	4.40	5.10
Shengshui	7.53	8.18	8.43	9.13	9.43	10.13	10.43	11.13	11.43	12.13	12.43	1.13	1.43	2.13	2.43	3.13	3.43	4.13	4.43	5.13
Tai Po Market	7.57	8.21	8.46	9.16	9.46	10.16	10.46	11.16	11.46	12.16	12.46	1.16	1.46	2.16	2.46	3.16	3.46	4.16	4.46	5.16
Tai Po	8.00	8.24	8.49	9.19	9.49	10.19	10.49	11.19	11.49	12.19	12.49	1.19	1.49	2.19	2.49	3.19	3.49	4.19	4.49	5.19
Tai Po Market	8.04	8.28	8.53	9.23	9.53	10.23	10.53	11.23	11.53	12.23	12.53	1.23	1.53	2.23	2.53	3.23	3.53	4.23	4.53	5.23
Tai Po	8.07	8.31	8.56	9.26	9.56	10.26	10.56	11.26	11.56	12.26	12.56	1.26	1.56	2.26	2.56	3.26	3.56	4.26	4.56	5.26
Tai Po Market	8.11	8.35	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30
Tai Po	8.14	8.38	9.03	9.33	10.03	10.33	11.03	11.33	12.03	12.33	1.03	1.33	2.03	2.33	3.03	3.33	4.03	4.33	5.03	5.33
Tai Po Market	8.18	8.42	9.07	9.37	10.07	10.37	11.07	11.37	12.07	12.37	1.07	1.37	2.07	2.37	3.07	3.37	4.07	4.37	5.07	5.37
Tai Po	8.21	8.45	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	2.10	2.40	3.10	3.40	4.10	4.40	5.10	5.40
Tai Po Market	8.25	8.49	9.14	9.44	10.14	10.44	11.14	11.44	12.14	12.44	1.14	1.44	2.14	2.44	3.14	3.44	4.14	4.44	5.14	5.44
Tai Po	8.28	8.52	9.17	9.47	10.17	10.47	11.17	11.47	12.17	12.47	1.17	1.47	2.17	2.47	3.17	3.47	4.17	4.47	5.17	5.47
Tai Po Market	8.32	8.56	9.21	9.51	10.21	10.51	11.21	11.51	12.21	12.51	1.21	1.51	2.21	2.51	3.21	3.51	4.21	4.51	5.21	5.51
Tai Po	8.35	8.59	9.24	9.54	10.24	10.54	11.24	11.54	12.24	12.54	1.24	1.54	2.24	2.54	3.24	3.54	4.24	4.54	5.24	5.54
Tai Po Market	8.39	9.03	9.28	9.58	10.28	10.58	11.28	11.58	12.28	12.58	1.28	1.58	2.28	2.58	3.28	3.58	4.28	4.58	5.28	5.58
Tai Po	8.42	9.06	9.31	10.01	10.31	11.01	11.31	12.01	12.31	1.01	1.31	2.01	2.31	3.01	3.31	4.01	4.31	5.01	5.31	6.01
Tai Po Market	8.46	9.10	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	5.05	5.35	6.05
Tai Po	8.49	9.13	9.38	10.08	10.38	11.08	11.38	12.08	12.38	1.08	1.38	2.08	2.38	3.08	3.38	4.08	4.38	5.08	5.38	6.08
Tai Po Market	8.53	9.17	9.42	10.12	10.42	11.12	11.42	12.12	12.42	1.12	1.42	2.12	2.42	3.12	3.42	4.12	4.42	5.12	5.42	6.12
Tai Po	8.56	9.20	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15
Tai Po Market	9.00	9.24	9.49	10.19	10.49	11.19	11.49	12.19	12.49	1.19	1.49	2.19	2.49	3.19	3.49	4.19	4.49	5.19	5.49	6.19
Tai Po	9.03	9.27	9.52	10.22	10.52	11.22	11.52	12.22	12.52	1.22	1.52	2.22	2.52	3.22	3.52	4.22	4.52	5.22	5.52	6.22
Tai Po Market	9.07	9.31	9.56	10.26	10.56	11.26	11.56	12.26	12.56	1.26	1.56	2.26	2.56	3.26	3.56	4.26	4.56	5.26	5.56	6.26
Tai Po	9.10	9.34	9.59	10.29	10.59	11.29	11.59	12.29	12.59	1.29	1.59	2.29	2.59	3.29	3.59	4.29	4.59	5.29	5.59	6.29
Tai Po Market	9.14	9.38	10.03	10.33	11.03	11.33	12.03	12.33	1.03	1.33	2.03	2.33	3.03	3.33	4.03	4.33	5.03	5.33	6.03	6.33
Tai Po	9.17	9.41	10.06	10.36	11.06	11.36	12.06	12.36	1.06	1.36	2.06	2.36	3.06	3.36	4.06	4.36	5.06	5.36	6.06	6.36
Tai Po Market	9.21	9.45	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	2.10	2.40	3.10	3.40	4.10	4.40	5.10	5.40	6.10	6.40
Tai Po	9.24	9.48	10.13	10.43	11.13	11.43	12.13	12.43	1.13	1.43	2.13	2.43	3.13	3.43	4.13	4.43	5.13	5.43	6.13	6.43
Tai Po Market	9.28	9.52	10.17	10.47	11.17	11.47	12.17	12.47	1.17	1.47	2.17	2.47	3.17	3.47	4.17	4.47	5.17	5.47	6.17	6.47
Tai Po	9.31	9.55	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	2.20	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20	6.50
Tai Po Market	9.35	9.59	10.24	10.54	11.24	11.54	12.24	12.54	1.24	1.54	2.24	2.54	3.24	3.54	4.24	4.54	5.24	5.54	6.24	6.54
Tai Po	9.38	10.02	10.27	10.57	11.27	11.57	12.27	12.57	1.27	1.57	2.27	2.57	3.27	3.57	4.27	4.57	5.27	5.57	6.27	6.57
Tai Po Market	9.42	10.06	10.31	11.01	11.31	12.01	12.31	1.01	1.31	2.01	2.31	3.01	3.31	4.01	4.31	5.01	5.31	6.01	6.31	7.01
Tai Po	9.45	10.09	10.34	11.04	11.34	12.04	12.34	1.04	1.34	2.04	2.34	3.04	3.34	4.04	4.34	5.04	5.34	6.04	6.34	7.04
Tai Po Market	9.49	10.13	10.38	11.08	11.38	12.08	12.38	1.08	1.38	2.08	2.38	3.08	3.38	4.08	4.38	5.08	5.38	6.08	6.38	7.08
Tai Po	9.52	10.16	10.41	11.11	11.41	12.11	12.41	1.11	1.41	2.11	2.41	3.11	3.41	4.11	4.41	5.11	5.41	6.11	6.41	7.11
Tai Po Market	9.56	10.20	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15
Tai Po	9.59	10.23	10.48	11.18	11.48	12.18	12.48	1.18	1.48	2.18	2.48	3.18	3.48	4.18	4.48	5.18	5.48	6.18	6.48	7.18
Tai Po Market	10.03	10.27	10.52	11.22	11.52	12.22	12.52	1.22	1.52	2.22	2.52	3.22	3.52	4.22	4.52	5.22	5.52	6.22	6.52	7.22
Tai Po	10.06	10.30	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55	7.25
Tai Po Market	10.10	10.34	10.59	11.29	11.59	12.29	12.59	1.29	1.59	2.29	2.59	3.29	3.59	4.29	4.59	5.29	5.59	6.29	6.59	7.29
Tai Po	10.13	10.37	11.02	11.32	12.02	12.32	1.02	1.32	2.02	2.32	3.02	3.32	4.02	4.32	5.02	5.32	6.02	6.32	7.02	7.32
Tai Po Market	10.17	10.41	11.06	11.36	12.06	12.36	1.06	1.36	2.06	2.36	3.06	3.36	4.06	4.36	5.06	5.36	6.06	6.36	7.06	7.36
Tai Po	10.20	10.44	11.09	11.39	12.09	12.39	1.09	1.39	2.09	2.39	3.09	3.39	4.09	4.39	5.09	5.39	6.09	6.39	7.09	7.39
Tai Po Market	10.24	10.48	11.13	11.43	12.13	12.43	1.13	1.43	2.13	2.43	3.13	3.43	4.13	4.43	5.13	5.43	6.13	6.43	7.13	7.43
Tai Po	10.27	10.51	11.16	11.46	12.16	12.46	1.16	1.46	2.16	2.46	3.16	3.46	4.16	4.46	5.16	5.46	6.16	6.46	7.16	7.46
Tai Po Market	10.31	10.55	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	1.20	1.50	2.20	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20	6.50	7.20	7.50
Tai Po	10.34	10.58	11.23	11.53	12.23	12.53	1.23	1.53	2.23	2.53	3.23	3.53	4.23	4.53	5.23	5.53	6.23	6.53	7.23	7.53
Tai Po Market	10.38	11.02	11.27	11.57	12.27	12.57	1.27	1.57	2.27	2.57	3.27	3.57	4.27	4.57	5.27	5.57	6.27	6.57	7.27	7.57
Tai Po	10.41	11.05	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00
Tai Po Market	10.45	11.09	11.34	12.04	12.34	1.04	1.34	2.04	2.34	3.04	3.34	4.04	4.34	5.04	5.34	6.04	6.34	7.04	7.34	8.04
Tai Po	10.48	11.12	11.37	12.07	12.37	1.07	1.37	2.07	2.37	3.07	3.37	4.07	4.37	5.07	5.37	6.07	6.37	7.07	7.37	8.07
Tai Po Market	10.52	11.16	11.41	12.11	12.41	1.11	1.41	2.11	2.41	3.11	3.41	4.11	4.41	5.11	5.41	6.11	6.41	7.11	7.41	8.11
Tai Po	10.55	11.19	11.44	12.14	12.44	1.14	1.44	2.14	2.44	3.14	3.44	4.14	4.44	5.14	5.44	6.14	6.44	7.14	7.44	8.14
Tai Po Market	10.59	11.23	11.48	12.18	12.48	1.18	1.48	2.18	2.48	3.18	3.48	4.18	4.48	5.18	5.48	6.18	6.48	7.18	7.48	8.18
Tai Po	11.02	11.26	11.51	12.21	12.51	1.21	1.51	2.21	2.51	3.21	3.51	4.21	4.51	5.21	5.51	6.21	6.51	7.21	7.51	8.21
Tai Po Market	11.06	11.30	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55	7.25	7.55	8.25
Tai Po	11.09	11.33	11.58	12.28	12.58	1.28	1.58	2.28	2.58	3.28	3.58	4.28	4.58	5.28	5.58	6.28	6.58	7.28	7.58	8.28
Tai Po Market	11.13	11.37	12.02	12.32	1.02	1.32	2.02	2.32	3.02	3.32	4.02	4.32	5.02	5.32	6.02	6.32	7.02	7.32	8.02	8.32
Tai Po	11.16	11.40	12																	

THORNYCROFT

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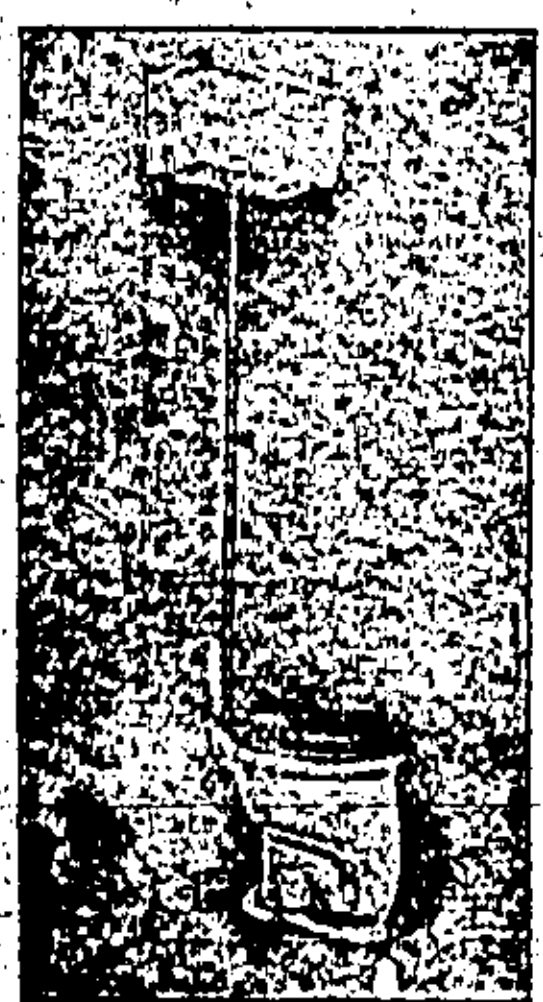
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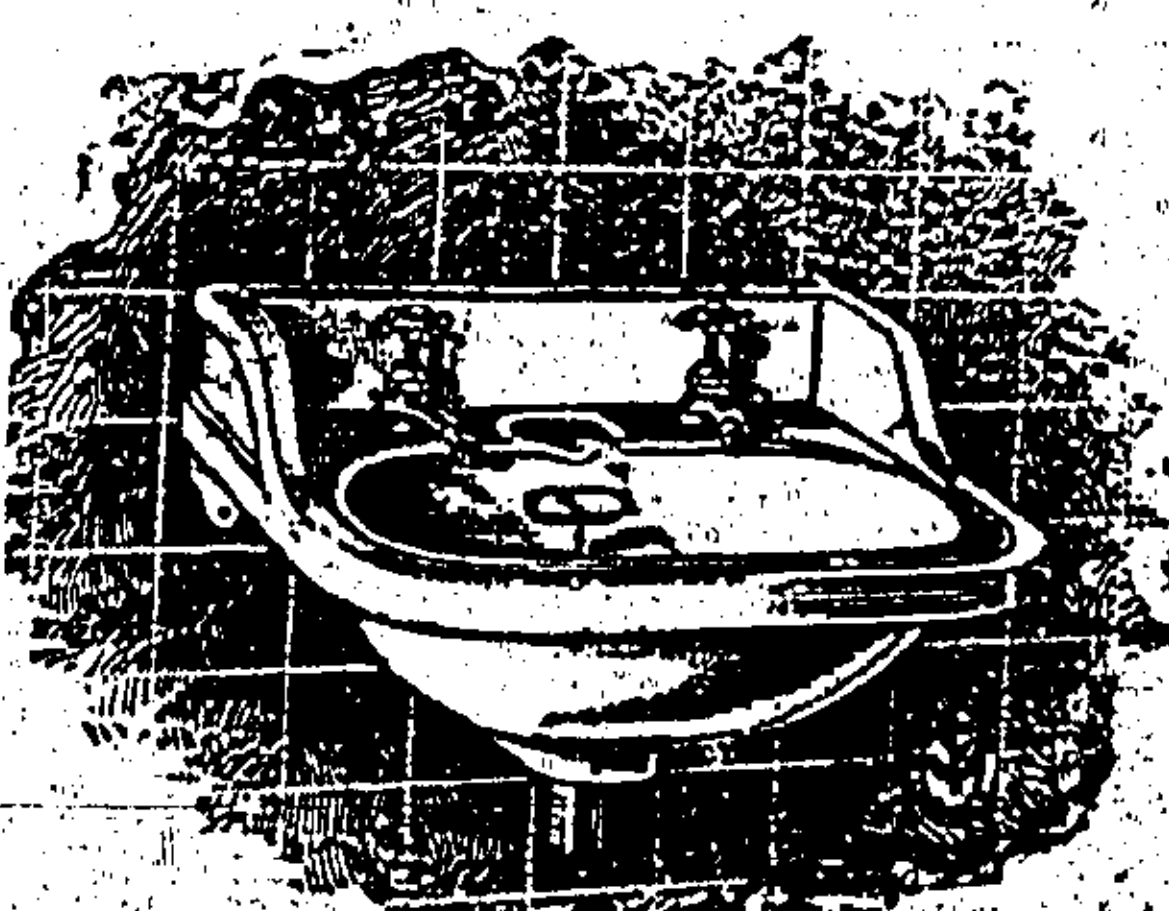
Our Motor Engineer and our Naval Architect, both Thorncrofts experts, now resident in Shanghai, will give attention to all inquiries.

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R. R. ROXBURGH,
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UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnuts or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compared most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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Factory:—No. 26, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUPO
Th/S Proprietorship (this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

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Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE SHANTUNG AND RUSSIAN PROBLEMS. SPEECH BY THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

The Consul General for Japan sends the following translation of a speech delivered in the Japanese Diet by Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, on January 22nd:—

It is a source of profound gratification that the world war, which extended over five years, has come to an end and the peace of the world has been, at length, restored. Whether or not the Peace Treaty will prove a success or failure, depends altogether upon the spirit and manner of its operation. Japan has, on no occasion, failed to carry out her international engagements and she will be true to those States which will strictly carry out every term of the treaty. It is my ardent hope that, in full appreciation of His Majesty's wishes as expressed in the recent Imperial rescript, the whole nation, abiding by the principles of universal justice and following the path of humanity, will now put forth its best endeavours, both moral and material, towards the advancement of our national resources, with a view to making whatever contribution it can to the progress of the world, and that it will, at the same time, fully discharge the obligations which it owes to other nations.

As regards the questions of the day, those pertaining to China and Russia occupy the foremost place. They are the two great questions of the world, and are of vital interest to our country. Japan entered into the Great War in August, 1914, in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Following upon the declaration of war against Germany, Kwantung was captured and the base of Germany in the Orient was destroyed. As to the final disposition of Kwantung, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 and the statement made last year by our delegates in the Peace Conference, and repeated announcements made by myself, amply testify to the fact that this country has been determined from the outset to restore it to China. The so-called Shantung Question comprises in the main, the questions pertaining to the leased territory of Kiaochow and the Shantung railway. One is to be restored to China while the other is to be worked under joint enterprise of both countries in accordance with the terms of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1915. It is a matter of regret that there are some foreign critics who remain under the erroneous impression that the whole province of Shantung is the subject of the so-called Shantung Question. I am happy to assure you that the determination of the Japanese Government to abide by their pledged words, to restore the leased territory to China and to work the railway as a joint enterprise of the two countries, has never been shaken. With the coming into force of the Peace Treaty, the former German rights in the leased territory and the railway have been completely transferred to our possession. The Government are now taking the necessary steps to transplant into actual fact the anti-Japanese movement, commenced in China in connection with the negotiations in Paris, concerning the Shantung question, has not yet subsided. The Government have, from time to time, given instructions to the Minister at Peking and the consuls at various places, to discuss the matter with the central government and local authorities respectively, with a view to the suppression of this unwelcome development and, of late, further representations have been made to the Peking Government. The Chinese Government have given us the assurance that they will take all possible measures looking to the control of the movement and, as it is believed that they are using their best endeavours to give effect to their assurance, the Japanese Government are now vigilantly watching the results of the steps taken by them. I feel persuaded that the calmness with which our nation has faced this anti-Japanese movement, and the patience with which our people are waiting for the Chinese people to reflect will be certain to have commended itself to the general approbation of the world.

In spite of the persecution to which our countrymen are subjected at the hands of the Chinese in spite, also, of the boycotting of Japanese goods in China, we do not shut our eyes to the difficulties as she faces them to-day. In consequence of the distressing conditions of finance, which, if left alone, might threaten the existence of her Government. Accordingly, the Japanese Government, already strictly adhering to their policy, have announced and withholding any such loans are calculated, in their opinion, to foment conflict between the North and the South, and, in conjunction with other interested Powers, to render financial assistance to China when indispensable for the maintenance of her Government with a view to securing her immediate requirements. The Japanese Government tendered advice to Great Britain, France, America and Italy, to the leaders of the contending factions to put an end to the conflict, and similar advice was repeated in June last; yet, to the profound regret of the Japanese Government, and the Powers concerned, the desired peace is not within sight. Our country stands in very close relation to China from the geographical, historical, political and economic point of view. It is contrary to our desires that civil strife should be protracted in China for years. It was really in the hope of facilitating the reconciliation of the North and the South that we have taken much pains in the control of loans as well as in the restriction of the export of arms to China, all of which meant no small sacrifice on the part of our people, and, whenever a suitable opportunity may present itself in the future, the Japanese Government are ready to put forth their best efforts, in consultation with the other Powers concerned, for a speedy restoration of peace between the North and the South. In short, we are most solicitous to see the early completion of the great work of the unification of China.

The Russian question is a matter of great moment to Japan. With the advance of Bolshevism a very serious situation has developed in Russia. At one time, it appeared as if the governments of both the South and North Russia and other forces in the East had been brought together under the leadership of the Bolshevik Government at Omsk with a fair prospect for the restoration of a united Russia. Of late, however, the anti-Bolshevik forces of European Russia have been on the wane and both Great Britain and France appear to have come to a decision to render no further assistance to Russia. In Siberia, with the defeat of the Bolshevik army, the Omsk Government were obliged to transfer their seat to Irkutsk. There, again, the whole town now seems to have been given over to confusion and disquietude. Thus the Bolshevik Government to all appearance, have lost the power of expelling the situation. The Japanese Government have consistently stood for a policy of international concord in Siberia, and particularly have taken great pains to act in complete accord with America. Accordingly they approached the American Government recently with a view to arriving at an understanding with them on the question of sending reinforcements to place where the forces of the railway guards had been more or less depleted. While their reply was being eagerly awaited the Commander-in-Chief of the American army in Vladivostok sent a communication to General Ohi on the 8th, instant, announcing that, in accordance with instructions from the military authorities in Washington, the American forces would be withdrawn from Siberia. On the following day the American representative declared at the meeting of the special Inter-Allied Committee that the American Government had come to the decision to cease their participation in the supervision of the operation of the railways in Siberia, and had charged their representatives to withdraw from the Board of the Committee. Subsequently, on the 15th, instant, a formal reply to our overtures was received, and it was explained that it was a mistake that the American Commander-in-Chief had made to his Japanese colleague at Vladivostok, above alluded to, had been made before the reply of the American Government was sent to the Japanese Government. For this the American authorities expressed their sincere regret. This is the substance of the communications that have passed between ourselves and America on this subject. The need for sending reinforcements to our railway guards having been intensified by the exigencies of the situation in Siberia, the Japanese Government have taken the step of despatching about half a division for that purpose. At any rate, the present plight of Russia is a matter of grave concern, not only to Russia herself, but also to all those interested in the general peace of the world. The Japanese Government are extremely anxious to see a speedy establishment of stable Government in Russia, and the achievement of her complete restoration.

I permit myself to give utterance to my earnest hope that the day may not be far off when we may be able to see a final settlement of all the troubles in each of these neighbouring countries as well as the complete restoration of peace throughout the whole world. The Japanese Government, always anxious as they are for the consummation of universal peace, and the furtherance of international co-operation, are determined that right and justice shall be their guiding principle in their dealing with other nations. This is amply testified by the line of conduct pursued by our country at the Paris Conference and by our policy in China and Russia. With the establishment of our country in the family of nations has gained in importance, while our relations with other countries have grown in intimacy and opportunities for making our contributions to the promotion of the general welfare of all the inhabitants of the globe have become far more numerous. In such a momentous time as this the Japanese Government are happy to believe that with your support they will be enabled to secure the fulfilment of the mission of the Empire.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

This Bank, whose head office is at No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has issued the following report of the directors to be presented at the first ordinary yearly meeting of the Company to be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central on Saturday, February 7th, 1920:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the profit and loss account for the year ending December 31st, 1919, together with the balance sheet at that date.

The profit for the year after deducting all expenses amount to \$370,268.68 which your Directors propose to deal with as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid up capital, absorbing.....\$120,000.00
To pay a bonus to directors, holders of founder's shares and staff.....37,540.30
To write off organization expenses.....7,003.74
To transfer to reserve fund.....200,000.00
To carry forward.....5,724.64
\$370,268.68

DIRECTORS.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of the late Mr. Chan Kai Mang, which took place on December 11th, 1919.
In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. Pung-Ping-Shan, P. Es. Kwok and Ng Chang Luk, now retired, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, Messrs. Smith, Seth and Fleming, offering themselves for re-election.

Pong-Wai Tsing,
Chairman.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1920.

THE AERIAL DERBY ROUND THE WORLD. ORGANISING COMMISSION IN HONGKONG.

The Commission organising the first Aerial Derby around the world arrived in Hongkong on Saturday on the Pacific Mail Steamship Columbia from Manila. The Commission is composed of Commander Louis D. Beaumont, President; Major Charles J. Glidden, U.S.A., F.R.G.S., Executive Secretary, and Mr. Benjamin Hillman, Treasurer.

The Commission was received in Japan, China and Manila by representatives of the Governments and leading citizens. They will remain several days in Hongkong, making a visit to Canton.

Acre Clubs were organized at Peking and Shanghai, and we are informed that there is a probability of one being organized in Hongkong and Canton.

During their stay here the Commission will meet officials of the Government and business men to whom will be explained the object of their visit which is simply to advance aviation, as they have no financial interest in aircraft of any make.

Since leaving the United States they have travelled over 18,000 miles and will continue their journey around the world after their work here is completed, visiting Saigon, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Bangkok, India, Ceylon, and many other countries.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE DERBY.

The first Aerial Derby around the world will be in the nature of a touring contest in which any person may participate.

They may use both aeroplanes and dirigibles for their travel and are permitted to use ships, railways, automobiles and other means of transportation to make connections between countries but the greatest and fastest average air mileage wins the master prize.

A long period of time will be allotted for the journey and certain zones of travel will be fixed. The contestant may consume the entire time allotted to make the trip and fly or engage passage for flight under conditions agreeable to aerial travel, that is, he may fly from one point to another on one day, continuing at his pleasure on to the next point, his time being officially taken by the Referees at point of starting and stopping.

The contestant will be under absolute control and direction of the Referees appointed, who must be native citizens of the country in which the contestant is travelling.

It will not be necessary for the contestant to own an aeroplane, flying boat or dirigible, as he is privileged to engage passage in any aircraft available, and he is hoped the commission may be able to arrange aerial transportation across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans whereby several of the contestants may go together.

The object of the Commission is to create a world-wide interest in aeronautics and air travel, the building of safe landing fields and airports, the establishing of controls and appointment of Referees to check contestants in an out, and to collect data for the establishing of permanent aerial lines throughout the world.

The Commission requests all commercial bodies to co-operate with the Aero Associations of their City, State, and Country and to make an entry in the first Aerial Derby around the world and be foremost to push forward aviation, that aerial lines may be speedily established to all parts of the world.

Enroute the commission has formulated the rules and regulations and the time fixed for the contest between July 4th, 1920, and January 3rd, 1921.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN HONGKONG.

As this is the season of the year in which cerebro-spinal meningitis is most likely to become prevalent, and there are still some cases of the disease in the Colony, the Sanitary Board has issued a pamphlet setting forth, for public information, the cause of the disease, the symptoms, factors in the spreading of the disease and the treatment.

The causes of the disease, it is stated, is the meningococcus, an organism which is usually found in the upper part of the throat. If it remains there it seems to be more or less harmless but if it finds its way to the meninges of the brain and cord it produces the disease known as cerebro-spinal fever.

The factors in the spread of the disease are any conditions which lower vitality, but especially those which produce a catarrhal condition of the respiratory mucous membrane, since it appears to be through that membrane that the organism gains access to the meninges. Intimate respiratory contact is a prime factor in the spread of the disease.

The symptoms in the early stages are usually obscure and may only consist of fever, chill, loss of appetite or vomiting. They may follow a short period during which the patient feels better. Then the typical symptoms occur. They are headache, stiffness of the neck, and a gradually increasing difficulty in bending forward the head. The patient cannot touch his chest with his chin. If one places the hand under the back of the head when the patient is lying on his back and attempts to lift the head forward the patient will cry out with pain. In the same position he will be unable to straighten his legs and lift the feet upwards while keeping the legs straight. In children convulsions may occur.

On the subject of treatment the pamphlet says there is only one useful method. Following Dr. Orlitzky's advice the Government have had prepared by the Government Bacteriologist at the Bacteriological Institute, Tai-Ping Shan, a potent serum for the treatment of the disease in Hongkong, for it has to be noted that unless the serum is prepared from the same type of organism as that from which the patient is suffering, it has no curative value. Five bottles have been prepared for the preparation of serum and are now producing enough to supply the needs of Hongkong. This serum the Government are prepared to supply for local use, free of charge, under certain conditions, which aim at guaranteeing that the serum will be properly used.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC. NOTES BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

In view of the presence of Influenza in the Colony the following Notes on Influenza by Dr. W. W. Pearce the Medical Officer of Health, have been forwarded to us for publication.

Influenza is a disease which spreads directly from person to person. It is very infectious even in its early stages. As is the case in many other diseases, e.g., Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, there occur mild cases which escape detection. There are also "carriers," i.e., persons who while not ill yet harbour the infective virus and are therefore capable of spreading the disease. By such persons the disease is maintained in a country during inter-epidemic periods.

Method of Transmission.—The secretions from the nose, throat and respiratory tract of an infected person spread the disease by infecting the air in his immediate neighbourhood, especially by means of forced expirations, e.g., coughing and sneezing. Therefore close association with infected persons, even mild cases, is the cause of the spread of the infection.

It is not considered probable that the virus can maintain existence and multiply outside the body of a host. Apart from crowds and where there is plenty of space and free ventilation the virus given off becomes so diluted that the danger of infection is proportionately reduced.

Preventive Measures.—These are largely individual undertakings and may be indicated by the following simple rules:—

- 1.—Avoid Crowds and public gatherings.
- 2.—Keep all rooms well ventilated.
- 3.—Consider that all persons suffering from "Colds" are very probably infected with Influenza.
- 4.—Persons with "Colds" should seek Medical advice.
- 5.—An infected person should be isolated as much as possible, quite early in his illness in an airy and well-ventilated room.
- 6.—All food utensils used by a patient should be kept for his use only. After use they should be disinfected by immersion in boiling water.
- 7.—Towels, handkerchiefs, etc., used by the patient should be similarly treated.
- 8.—It is better to remove a patient to hospital when this can be done than than to keep him at home.
- 9.—If a patient holds a handkerchief over his nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing he will greatly diminish the contamination of the air in his neighbourhood. Handkerchiefs thus used should be frequently changed.
- 10.—Attendants on patients can afford themselves some protection by wearing masks made of three layers of folds of muslin. Spectacles or better goggles will afford protection against infection of the eyes. Masks should be changed frequently. Boiling water will disinfect them.
- 11.—People who, in the course of their daily work, are obliged to mingle with crowds or enter buildings where many people are present, can to some measure protect themselves from infection by holding over their noses and mouths a clean handkerchief which will act temporarily as a mask entangling the minute droplets containing the virus which is given off by infected persons.
- 12.—Live daily under a healthy régime; avoid "chill" and over-indulgence in exercise and diet. Remember that alcohol is not a prophylactic.
- 13.—A gargle may be used with advantage. For this a useful mixture may be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of common salt in a pint of water and adding enough permanganate of potash to produce a light pink colour.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE COMMUNICATION.

According to Mr. Gordon C. Gorbaley, executive secretary of the United States Shipping Board, delays in trans-Pacific cable communication soon will be a thing of the past. The United States Navy has brought about the formation of a great wireless corporation that will handle this business. A powerful wireless station will be erected on the Pacific Coast of America, equipped to send messages to any country on the shores of the Pacific. Similar stations will be erected in the Orient that will send messages to Seattle and other American cities. With a few improvements and alterations, wireless stations now on the American coast will be able to receive messages from the Orient. In this way Seattle will be brought into immediate communication with the Far East.

"Establishments of a wireless service for the Pacific by a new corporation, will be completed in 1920," said Mr. Gorbaley. "This will free Seattle from long delays and troubles that have been experienced with the cable system. It will also be of great advantage to every country in the Orient and bring the United States and the Far East into intimate relations. It will enable us to transact our business without loss of time and the commercial advantage of this is so great that it cannot be over-estimated. We are to have a wireless telegraph service to the Orient capable of handling 4,000 to 5,000 words a day."

potent serum for the treatment of the disease in Hongkong, for it has to be noted that unless the serum is prepared from the same type of organism as that from which the patient is suffering, it has no curative value. Five bottles have been prepared for the preparation of serum and are now producing enough to supply the needs of Hongkong. This serum the Government are prepared to supply for local use, free of charge, under certain conditions, which aim at guaranteeing that the serum will be properly used.

SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE DEFEATS STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

A very close game between the Civil Service and the Staff and Departments ended in the former winning by seven runs. The Civil Service were strengthened by the inclusion of G. R. Sayer, who recently returned to the Colony, and W. Grimmett, who played last season for Otago. Sayer signalled his return by scoring 61 runs in pretty style. He hit with freedom all round the wicket and gave the Staff bowlers a lot of trouble. The Civil Service batting was consistent and the total was raised to 142 runs. The Staff and Departments failed to overhaul their opponents' total, Grimmett, at one stage, having performed the "hat trick." Col. Humphrey's 45 was collected mainly from some nice drives to off and leg.

CIVIL SERVICE.

B. W. Bradbury, c. Connor	0
G. R. Sayer, c. Shirley, b. Bowen	51
H. I. Willich, c. Connor, b. Bowen	3
P. F. Lambie, b. Bowen	0
W. H. Edmonds, b. Bowen	4
R. I. Hutchinson, c. Connor	29
W. Grimmett, c. Coles, b. Bowen	3
E. A. Piercy, c. Coles, b. Connor	13
H. W. Sandford, c. Filmer, b. Coles	11
H. E. Strange, not out	18
H. F. Bovan, b. Coles	4
Extras	3

Total 142.

Bowling Analysis.

Connor	17	4	3
Bowen	14	1	76
Coles	3	0	15

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Lt. Col. Coles, b. Edmonds	10
Major Bowen, b. Edmonds	13
Col. Humphreys, c. Edmonds, b. Grimmett	45
Sgt. Connor, b. Bovan	9
Pte. Filmer, c. Bovan, b. Grimmett	17
Corpl. Glen, b. Grimmett	0
Capt. Macaulay, not out	13
Capt. Tomory, b. Edmonds	11
Pte. Kirby, c. Strange, b. Bovan	4
St. Sgt. Theyers, c. Edmonds, b. Bovan	0
Extras	8

Total 135.

Bowling Analysis.

Bovan	10	0	34
Edmonds	10	0	41
Witchell	7	2	21
Grimmett	6	1	31

A.R.C. DEFEATS KOWLOON.

The Indians sprung a surprise on Kowloon on Saturday, when they defeated them by 48 runs. The Indians, who seem to improve with every match they play, compiled 180 runs, a good partnership between A. A. Rumjahn and A. A. Dura, realising 65 runs. A. H. Rumjahn, in scoring 57 runs, played pretty cricket and seemed perfectly at home at the wicket. He gave one chance quite early in his innings, but otherwise his play was steady. A. A. Rumjahn and A. A. Dura materially helped to swell the total. The fielding of Kowloon was poor. Stalker, who finished up with 9 for 58, would have had a better average if some of the catches off his bowling had been taken.

Kowloon commenced promisingly, losing two wickets for 61 runs. The sixth wicket, however, fell for 85, the seventh for 124 and the tenth for 133 runs. A. O. Brawn played steady cricket, and Evans and Ramsay forced the pace somewhat towards the later stages of the game. Three of the Kowloon team were unfortunate in being run out. The Indians' fielding was good and assisted the bowlers considerably. A. A. Rumjahn, a slow bowler, with a nice off-break, troubled the Kowloon players and ended with the fair average of 5 for 38 runs. Scores:—

I.R.C.

A. H. Rumjahn, b. Stalker	57
A. Arculli, b. Evans	14
A. Rura, c. Ramsay, b. Stalker	32
S. I. Ismail, c. Goodall, b. Stalker	14
A. A. Rumjahn, c. Goodall, b. Stalker	34
S. A. Ismail, b. Stalker	0
S. D. Ismail, b. Stalker	7
S. M. Moosa, c. Evans, b. Stalker	0
D. Rumjahn, c. Brawn, b. Stalker	9
N. M. Dux, not out	4
M. B. Saffad, c. Evans, b. Stalker	4
Extras	7

Total 180.

Bowling Analysis.

Evans	17	0	50
Festonji	5	1	31
Stalker	13.4	1	58
Overy	3	0	29
Brawn	3	0	5

I.R.C.

D. M. Goodall, c. D. Rumjahn, b. A. A. Rumjahn	19
R. Pestonji, b. Dura	15
A. O. Brawn, c. S. A. Ismail, b. A. A. Rumjahn	23
H. Overy, c. Moosa, b. A. A. Rumjahn	0
W. T. Elson, b. A. A. Rumjahn	6
J. V. Brawn, c. Dura, b. A. A. Rumjahn	4
B. D. Evans, b. Dura	27
A. W. Ramsay, run out	0
A. de A. Bousa, run out	0
J. Stalker, not out	1
J. P. Robinson, run out	10

Total 132.

Bowling Analysis.

Dura	6.4	0	10
A. Arculli	4	0	14
S. A. Ismail	4	0	29
A. A. Rumjahn	7	0	38
S. M. Moosa	2	0	14

Bowled 4 no balls.

R.E. AND I.A. v. UNIVERSITY.

In the League match at the Pavilion on Saturday, the R.E. and I.A. beat the University in a decisive fashion by 5 wickets and 61 runs. Scores:—

R.E. AND I.A.

Major Greenaway, b. Redmond	7
Capt. Gray, b. Brayshaw	11
Major Edwards, c. R. Cheah, b. Brayshaw	22
Col. Taylor, b. Yeoh	45
Major Middenass, b. Samy	58
Lieut. Hammond, not out	35
Capt. Wahl, not out	14
Extras	33

Total 225.

UNIVERSITY.

Lieut. Clanson, Lieut. Larkoom, Capt. Murray, Sgt. Jacobson, did not bat.	
H. C. Hunt, b. Hammond	1
T. Cheah, c. Middenass, b. Edwards	0
R. A. Punsoby Fane, b. Edwards	7
F. A. Redmond, c. Hammond, b. Gray	52
K. Brayshaw, b. Hammond	20
D. K. Samy, c. Larkoom, b. Edwards	1
S. K. Chua, b. Edwards	1
T. E. Yeoh, c. Chanson, b. Edwards	5
N. L. Sun, c. Edwards, b. Gray	27
C. H. Yeoh, not out	0
K. S. Cheah, b. Middenass	0
Extras	31

Total 174.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

WILTSHIRE v. NAVY.

Had not time intervened the Wiltshires would have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Navy, who felt the absence of Hastings, Robinson and Kennett. The Wiltshires scored 189 for the loss of eight wickets, Beaven playing vigorously in collecting 33. Hooper and Beaver materially assisted in raising the total. The Navy faced disasterously at the hands of Harris and Purton and were only able to collect 33 runs for the loss of 7 wickets. when time intervened. Scores:—

WILTSHIRES.

Lieut. Beaven, b. Matthews	32
Pte. Harris, b. w. b. Drew	0
Bandmaster Easton, c. and b. Bryant	0
Major Timmis, c. Lloyd, b. Archard	15
Capt. Betts, c. Walters, b. Archard	0
Capt. Beaver, b. Bryant	25
Capt. Hooper, c. Hake, b. Drew	33
Sgt. Holdman, not out	18
Capt. Blackley, b. Archard	20
R. Purton, not out	0
Extras	11

Total (for 8 wickets declared) 168.

Bowling Analysis.

Drew	13	4	38
Matthews	10	3	52
Bryant	10	1	42
Archard	8	1	35
Hake	1	0	6

Bowled 1 wide.

NAVY.

Lt. McNair, c. Holdman, b. Purton	0
Ldg. Stoker Walters, b. Harris	0
Lt. Jones, c. Purton, b. Harris	0
Lt. Bonham Carter, b. Purton	0
Lt. Cdr. Drew, b. Purton	0
Eng. Cdr. Archard, not out	0
Lt. Akaka, b. Harris	0
A. B. Davis, b. Purton	0
Pay-Lt. Cdr. Lloyd, not out	3
Extras	0

Total (for 7 wickets) 33.

Bowling Analysis.

Purton	13	4	38
Harris	12	6	29

POLICE DEFEAT UNIVERSITY "B."

The Police defeated University "B" by a large margin. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

R. A. Basto, c. and b. Clark	0
C. Y. Ng, c. Clark, b. Kelly	6
P. O. Yeow, c. Cooper, b. Clark	0
J. T. Pun, b. Clark	0
K. H. On, c. and b. Kelly	20
N. K. Yee, b. Clark	0
J. L. Young Sare, b. Kelly	3
S. V. Chan, b. Kelly	7
J. Basto, c. and b. Maskell	8
C. Cheh, b. Maskell	2
P. H. Choo, not out	2
Extras	8

Total 67.

Bowling Analysis.

Kelly	14	8	27
Clark	9	4	17
Maskell	4.6	0	15

POLICE.

T. Matthews, c. Cheh, b. Sare	2
W. Hollands, c. and b. Pun	23
A. J. C. Taylor, c. and b. Pun	15
C. F. Alexander, c. Basto, b. Cheh	24
C. J. Kelly, b. Pun	6
W. Cooper, c. On, b. Pun	0
A. Clark, b. Cheh	16
B. Maskell, not out	0
H. McKay, b. Pun	0
H. G. Langley, b. Pun	8
H. Mist, c. and b. Pun	0
Extras	1

Total 100.

Bowling Analysis.

Pun	11.6	0	24
Sare	4	0	31
Ng	2	0	15
Cheh	5	1	19

INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCH AT KOWLOON.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS ENGLAND.

On the U.S.R.C. links at Kowloon on Sunday was played the International Golf match, Scotland v. England, which was postponed from St. Andrew's Day. Singles were played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon, and on the result of the whole day's play Scotland emerged victorious by 15 points to 11.

The detailed scores will be published to-morrow.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB, 2; "AMBROSE," 0.

A team representing the Club, played a friendly match against a team drawn from the Ambrose, on the Club ground on Saturday, and defeated them by two goals to nil.

The match started very fast, with the Ambrose men attacking, but soon the civilians began to show their superiority and made incursions into the enemy territory where they came within an ace of scoring, but the goalie was very sound, and cleared in very convincing style. Attacks made by the sailors' forwards were foiled by Tonkin and Clark, who played very sound games at back, ably assisted by Railton at centre half. When the Club again attacked, a fine piece of combination was witnessed between Hamilton and Neal on the right wing, which ended in Neal sending in an accurate centre to Reichelmann, who trapped the ball cleverly, but was charged back by one of the sailors' back and robbed of possession. Reichelmann took the penalty kick which was awarded the Club, and notched the first goal. Play was very even after the attack near the close of the first half when the Club forwards again got going, and Neal put in a lofty shot which, had the effect of drawing the goalie, who missed the ball which hit the cross-bar and bounded right in front of goal. Boysen, rushed in and netted the ball. The half time came with the Club leading by two goals to nil.

The second half was equally as fast as the first, with the Club doing all the attacking, but the sailors defended very well, and the forwards found it very hard to get within shooting range. What time the sailors attacked, they found Tonkin a tower of strength and rarely if ever got beyond him. This hard fought match ended in a win for the civilians by two goals to nil.

SOUTH CHINA, 3; R.E. 1.

The Chinese had a red letter day in a friendly match against the Royal Engineers on the Military ground on Saturday, defeating their opponents to the tune of three goals to one.

The Royal Engineers, who had the services of one or two Wiltshire men, opened the match very well, assuming the aggressive from the kick-off, but their shooting was not very accurate and they missed some good openings. Then the Chinese resorted to their characteristic long pass game and soon invaded the enemy territory where they managed to score the first goal of the match, the centre forward sending a hard ground shot which had the goalie completely beaten. The sappers played with renewed vigour after this and soon managed to equalize, their inside right finding the net by means of a tricky piece of individual play. The teams changed ends with the scores reading one all.

The second moiety was very evenly contested, and in spite of the Chinese putting up a very hot pace which the soldiers found very hard to cope with, the latter nevertheless managed to evade any further downfall of their citadel. Then, when there were only ten more minutes to go and neither side had secured a goal, the forwards began to play with determination, and both ends of the field were visited in quick succession. The sappers, as usual, missed very good openings by being excited and shooting wide. Then, with bare five more minutes to go, the Chinese scored twice in quick succession, and when the final whistle came, they retired the deserving victors by three goals to one.

2ND DIVISION LEAGUE.

KOWLOON, 4; CLUB RESERVES, 1.

The Club Reserves did better than was expected against the Kowloon F.C. on Saturday, and managed to keep the match very even in the first half, losing by one goal to nil at half time.

Kowloon opened the match very fast, and but for the smart work of Mackenzie in goal, and Gervard at back, would have scored at least five times in the first half. As it was, Kowloon scored once, Ramsay putting in the ball after Taylor had succeeded in sending in a beautiful centre right in front of goal. The half time came with Kowloon leading by a solitary goal.

In the second moiety, Kowloon began to mean business and swarmed their opponents' goal, sending in shots from all imaginable angles, some of which Mackenzie was very lucky in saving. Two goals came in quick succession from "meles" in front of goal. Then the Club had a spell in front of Kowloon's goal, and Boysen managed to beat Hyder with a difficult shot, which Hyder could not be blamed for not saving. Kowloon returned to the attack once more and Knight scored the fourth goal from a good centre from Taylor. The final whistle found Kowloon the winners of by no means a one-sided match, by four goals to one.

NAVY RESERVES 6; SOUTH CHINA "B," 0.

The Navy Reserves in their match against South China "B" on Saturday did practically what they pleased, notching a goal whenever they felt inclined. The goals came in such monotonous regularity, that the usual Chinese crowd soon got disgusted and flocked off to witness the more interesting match on the Military ground, where South China "A" played the United A.C. The sailors' goals were scored by James, MacCarthy (3) Cobb, Cluifow and Brant. The Navy's goalers were dangerous throughout the match, the sailors' back clearing to midfield every time the ball got to their territory.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

SATURDAY MORNING'S GALLOPS.

A feature of the gallops on Saturday was the increased number of ponies which had the trial runs. Racing enthusiasts had a busy morning on the course, when those of the late Mr. Kapetyn's ponies, Louisa, Sinza and Spotted Sand went to the hammer. Bidding was specially brisk for Louisa, a very promising sub. It opened at \$1,000, and eventually rose to \$3,000, Mr. Moxon becoming the owner. Sinza was sold for \$850 to Mr. Loufo, and Spotted Sand was purchased by Mr. Soares for \$1,350.

The following times were taken on the course on Saturday:—

Wilkin's Moccawber—33.2/5; 1.19; 2.00; 2.37.1/5; 3.15.4/5; 3.33; 4.23.3/5.	
Isleman—41.1/5; 1.19; 1.58.2/5; 2.03; 3.07.1/5; 3.29.3/5.	
Algerian Chief—37; 1.18; 1.51; 2.22; 3.07.1/5; 3.29.3/5.	
Cigar Box (with Sandmartin)—48; 1.34; 2.18; 2.35; 3.33; 4.08; 4.40.	
Ordovix's Glen—35; 1.08.1/5; 1.42; 2.10.1/5; 2.33.3/5; 3.07; 3.20.1/5.	
Hongkong Chief—38; 1.14; 1.50; 2.25; 2.55.1/5.	
Mighty King—38.3/5; 1.13; 1.52.3/5; 2.29.1/5; 2.59.2/5; 3.30.	
Alaska Chief—36.3/5; —; 1.44.	
Piledriver—; —; 1.49; 2.31.3/5; 2.58; 3.33; 4.04.3/5.	
Allied King—36.3/5; 1.10.3/5; 1.44.1/5; 2.15.3/5.	
Spoilt Child—45.3/5; —; 2.58; 3/5; 3.38.2/5; 4.13; 4.42.	
Talisman—41; 1.30; 1.57.5/5; 2.06.3/5; 2.47; 3.25.1/5; 4.01; 4.32.2/5.	
Lord Lorne—40; 1.17; —; 2.23; 3.03.3/5; 3.33; 4.12.	
Charles and High Tide—40; 1.20; 1.58; 2.35; 3.10.3/5; 3.47.3/5; 4.20.3/5.	
Plain John—37; 1.14; 1.49; 2.23.3/5; 2.58.3/5; 3.34.3/5; 4.07.	

OLD PONIES.

Kalamazoo—45; 1.29.2/5; 2.07; 2.48; 3.23.3/5.	
Redrobe—37; 1.10.3/5; 1.44 (with King Cole, Larven's griffin).	
Spotted Sand—38; 1.16.3/5; 1.51.1/5; 2.23.3/5.	

CHAMPION DRAFF.

Sumatra Chief—35; 1.05.	
Sumatra Chief—35; 1.12; —; 2.22; 2.55.	
Colinton—38; 1.10.3/5; 1.46; 2.22; 2.55.	
Salamanca—43; 1.30; 1.59; 2.37; 3.09.	
Mountain King—35; 1.10; 1.45; 2.20; 2.54.2/5; 3.25.	
Bochester (with Sabernake, sub.)—36; 1.12; 1.44.3/5.	
Simmons Oct.—48; 1.18.2/5; 1.56; 2.31.4/5; 3.04.3/5; 3.35.3/5.	
Sandy—39; 1.15; 1.48.	

SNUFFBOX AND SCOTCHBOX.

Snuflbox and Scotchbox—40; 1.54; 2.28.	
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SUBSCRIPTION GRANTS.

Woo M'Cause—42; 1.19; 1.59; 2.30; 3.02.4/5.	
Obello—38.3/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.44.1/5.	
Bayford and Wakeford—38; 1.08; 1.49.	

MAMMY'S CHILD.

Mammy's Child—44; 1.20.2/5; 1.53.4/5; 2.35.4/5; 3.12; 3.45.3/5.	
Naughty Child—44; 1.27.2/5; 2.08.3/5; 2.47; 3.25.1/5; 4.01; 4.32.2/5.	
Sunprisa—40; 1.20; 1.57; 2.28.1/5.	
Lyns and Craigmoun—41; 1.20; 1.58; 2.34; 3.09.	

BRUTUS.

Brutus—35.2/5; 1.12.1/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.19.	
Kipper—37; —; 1.45.4/5.	
Ben and Chimes—38; 1.10; —; 2.29.	
Louisa—48; 1.29; 2.06; 2.40; 3.15; 3.47.	

LARGE GRANTS.

King Bruce and Partner (last mile)—44; 1.35.4/5; 2.03; 2.44.2/5; 3.24; —; 4.31.3/5.	
Sunspot—43; 1.20; 1.56; 2.31; 3.06; 3.39.3/5.	
Exchange—41; 1.18; 1.51.2/5.	

YESTERDAY'S GALLOPS.

Lord Lorne—40; 1.17; —; 2.28; 3.03.3/5; 3.38; 4.12.	
Buck Up and Buzz Off—42; 1.21; 1.53.3/5; 2.31.	
Red Ensign—35; 1.11; 1.49; 2.24.	
Paper Money—39; 1.18; 1.51; 2.28; 3.05; 3.27.2/5.	

SOUTH CHINA "A," 1; UNITED A.C., 0.

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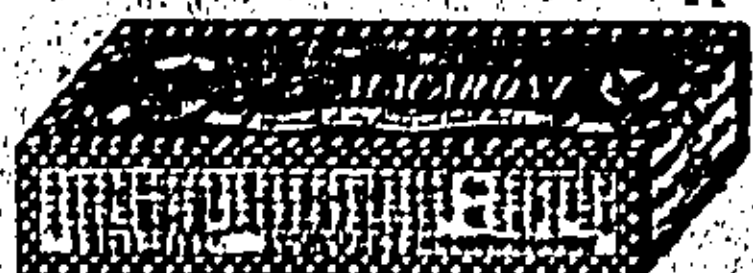
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BURNS' NIGHT.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY DINNER.

INTERESTING AND AMUSING SPEECHES.

"Burns' Night" is every year duly observed in Hongkong by the local Scottish community, and the gathering that was present at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, at the members' dinner of the St. Andrew's Society entered heart and soul into commemorating the birth of the bard, who, by his writings, makes so strong an appeal to the Scottish people, rich and poor alike.

The dining room of the hotel was suitably decorated for the occasion, and a large-sized photograph of Robert Burns was hung above the principal table. Mr. G. M. Young, the President of the Society, was the Chairman, and over one hundred members sat down to dinner. Those who sat at the principal table were, Mr. G. M. Young (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Major-General Ventris, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. Geo. Hogg, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. G. M. Shaw and Mr. W. Adamson.

The band of H.M.S. Hawkins was in attendance and played appropriate Scottish airs during the dinner. When all had been seated the Chairman said: "It is gratifying to find the members of St. Andrew's Society gathered this evening in such numbers to celebrate the birthday of Robert Burns, who, whatever his failings may have been, never failed in friendship." The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald then said grace, after which dinner was served. The bringing in of the Haggis was the signal for an outburst of applause. Mr. F. Souters brought it in, being preceded by Mr. P. D. Wilson, playing the bagpipes. Both gentlemen were dressed in Highland costume. After the dinner, speeches were delivered interspersed by songs from Messrs. McLeod, Anderson, and Souters, who were accompanied on the piano by Mr. George Grimble, and recitations by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Souters.

The following was the menu:

BILL O'FARE.

"Some hae meat and some are eat,
An' some wad eat that wad eat,
But we hae meat an' we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit."
SOUTS O' THE VINEGAR W'LL HAE—
Soup.
Scotch Broth.
Biled Haddie w' Butter Sauce.
An' a Dram.
Joint.
Gigots o' Mutton Bonnit.
Pens, Tarties, biled and champit.
Bashed Neeps, an' itherorra Vegetables.
Another Dram.

The Haggis.
"Far fa' your honest souse face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' rae!"
Sic a grand night we're haein',
We'll hae anither mouthfu'.
Entre.
Stoved Hens and Ham.
Heck! Anither Tartan!
Dessert on Sic Like.
Apple Tart an' Cream. Shortbread.
Rabbit, fine an' tasty.
Ma certie, we'll hae anither Dram.
Wines.

Strong Yill.
Barley Bree frae well-kent Scotch Vineyards.
We're no that fou.
An' we'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet.

THE SPEECHES.

After the loyal toast had been duly honoured, Mr. T. F. Hough, addressing those present, stated that one of the predominant idiosyncrasies of the Scottish race was the respect in which they held the traditions they had inherited, and the Scotsmen in Hongkong were second to none in that respect. For that purpose they had gathered together that night to do honour to the memory of one who had done more than any individual in upholding those characteristics and keeping them ever present in their minds. (Applause.) Robert Burns first saw the light of day on January 25th, 1759, just 161 years ago, on a farm about two miles from Ayr, and was the eldest of a family of seven. His early life, he (the speaker) did not suppose was any different from the early lives of many others of his age and station, and he had little relaxation from the work of the farm. In fact they were told that at the age of fifteen Robert Burns was doing a man's work on his father's farm. (Applause.) Whether at the plough or the scythe Robert was an adept. He and a young brother, Gilbert, were the mainstay of the family and they were the only male labourers on the farm at the time. He had, however, the great advantage of having God-fearing parents, whose teachings inspired his early compositions, such as the poem he had written on the death of a sheep, the only one belonging to him, which had got entangled in the tether. The next poem Burns wrote was "To a Mountain Daisy,"

following which he wrote "To a Mouse," showing his wrath and his exasperation of the mair who had killed it. There were several other poems, including to "A Mountain Maiden," in all of which shone out the compassionate feelings which were imbued in him at a very early age. In the year 1786 he wrote the beautiful poem "The Cottar's Saturday Night," from which the speaker quoted a couple of verses. "The Cottar's Saturday Night" was a beautiful poem. It was solemn and broke into a strain of greatness and grandeur which modern poetry could not surpass. Robert's brother Gilbert was his confidant at all times. They were told that when the bard grew up he joined a dancing party somewhat to his father's disapproval. They were told that he excelled in the art of dancing, whereby he gained much favour with the ladies. Certain entanglements resulted. His geniality developed and later he incurred from some quarters adverse criticism, characteristic of the Calvinistic age in which he lived. After referring to Burns' other poems, the speaker went on to say that about the time that Burns went to live at Dundee he became financially embarrassed and meditated emigrating to the West Indies, but the counsel of his friends prevailed and, following their advice, he proceeded to Edinburgh, in an endeavour to get another edition of his poems published. He then brought out his Kilmarnock edition. While in Edinburgh he made many friends, both among the nobility and gentry, and wrote the poem "Highland Mary." That poem was not published till after Burns' death. The most prominent of all Burns' characteristics was his intense patriotism. The time he lived was a very troublous one in Europe, the climax of which was the French revolution, and the authorities of that day considered it necessary to prepare for eventualities by raising local levies wherever possible. Burns, of course, entered heart and soul into the movement, and joined the Dumfries Gentlemen Volunteers. Had Burns lived to-day they would have found him leading with his soul in the thrilling lines "Scots Wha Hae" to answer the call to arms that came to all lands when a domineering despot tried to bring destruction to the world. He would have been the first to lead the Scots in honour of Scotland's name and fame. He asked them all to drink to the memory of Robert Burns. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk to musical honours. Mr. A. G. Gordon said he supposed some in the company who would find it hard to tell the difference between a bear haddock and a poase scone. For the benefit of such, he might be permitted to say that there was no question of fancy bread about the "Cakes" with which the name of Scotland had been associated; they were a very plain bread indeed and as destitute of heaven as that which the children of Israel were condemned to eat in the wilderness. (Laughter.) The only sweetening they had came from the fact that they were the fruit of honest toil; and hunger as they knew was "guid kitchen." Together with the "hale som" parritch, chief of Scotia's Food, they formed the staff of life of a people whose tastes were as simple as their ideals were high. (Applause.) "We cultivate literature on a little oatmeal" was the motto proposed by Sidney Smith for the Edinburgh Review, and joyfully as was the suggestion it touched the keynote of Scottish character and history; for what had they not done on a little oatmeal? Their fathers fought on it, worked on it, thought and studied on it, wrote ballads and preached sermons on it, and created the Scottish Kingship which they were all so proud to claim, on a diet chiefly composed of oatcakes and oatmeal porridge. (Applause.) On such frugal fare they subdued a hard and stubborn soil and made it "yield" its yearly toll of harvest: they took tribute of wool and mutton from the moorland and hillside, and of hide and beef from the fallow lea; they leaved on loch and sea to support their fisher folk and kept the rock and the reel, and the flying shuttle busy to clothe themselves in home spun, so that the old Arbroath toast became a very epitome of the vocations of that primitive time: "The life o' man, the death o' fish, the shuttle and the plough, corn, horn, linen, yarn, lint and tarry, oo." Nay more, defying the rigours of an ungenial climate, they set themselves, in their dogged and stubborn way, to make flowers grow where nature never intended such flowers to be; and they became so cunning in the mystery of Adam's art, that the Scottish gardener took the place of direction wherever man laid out flower-beds, or built greenhouses, throughout the civilized world. (Applause.) On such simple lines of industry were laid the material greatness of Scotland, its mines, its furnaces,

its machine shops, its shipyards, its flax and jute mills, and all other forms of productive energy that had placed this little country and its few millions of people in the front rank of the mechanical activity of the world. The late Mr. Roosevelt once said that the state of New York was merely another name for the aggregate of the people in it, and he could not help thinking that there must be in the Dutch blood a certain deficiency of imagination. Could they imagine a Scotsman, however matter of fact and common place, offering such a definition of his native land? The land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood, the land of their sires must indeed be part of themselves. They knew the feeling that prompted Byron to say:—

When I see some tall rock lift its head
To the sky
Then I think of the hills that o'er-
shadow Oublean.

Why, the Scottish exile thought that the sun turned a kindlier face to his native land than it did to countries less favoured like the one who sang:—
The sun rises bright in France
And fair sets be
But He's tint the blythe blink he had
In my a'in countrie.

They were what they were because the land of their birth was "Bonnie Scotland" as well as the "Land o' Cakes"; its beauty had entered into the blood. (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Gordon said:—"Also, whence, think you, came that affluence of melody with which every strath and glen and corse of Scotland was vocal, melody that auld wives crooned at their spinning wheel; lasses lilted at ewe milking before the dawn of day; fiddlers played at weddings and christenings, and pipers sent echoing among the hills to inspire the march of the warlike living; or sound a lament for the heroic dead; a long line of nameless Scottish minstrels had lived and died generations before Burns, and Ferguson, Tannahill and Lady Nairne, and all the rest of our sweet singers took the old tunes and gave them a form and venture as immortal as their own fame. (Applause.)—Again it seems but the other day that there was pointed out to the Black Watch Highlanders the expediency of exchanging the garb of old Gaul for the uniform of khaki; the one would be less of a shining mark for the enemy than the other; and its adoption would probably result in saving many lives. You know their decision. I think I hear them say:—"All this may well be true; but we stand by the kilt and the tartan." That, a critical world may say, is magnificent, but it is not war. We say magnificent or not, it is war; from the sentiment that makes these men the redoubtable soldiers they are. Take these away and you break their touch with a continuous tradition which transforms every man in the Regiment, be he Scottish, English or Irish into a Black Watch Highlander, with all the dash, vim and dare-devil courage that centres round the name. (Applause.)—The Scottish blood in him helped Byron to understand and express the potency of the Highland tradition.

But with the breath that fills their mountain pipe
So fill the mountaineers, with the fierce native daring
Which instils the stirring memories of a thousand years
And Evan's Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears.

May there never come a time when the mind of our race will be closed against such sentiment as that! Let us go on doing our share resolutely, faithfully, conscientiously, of the work of the world; let us keep well to the front with the same old motto that we have done of yore: but let us not forget that we owe the unquenchable spirit in us to our Auld Mither Scotland, that it is from her breast that has been drawn the celestial torch which has nourished genius in the cottage as generously as in the hall, and that has made the inheritance of the plowman's son more precious than a Dukedom. We shall play our part all the more worthily in public or private station, if every fibre of our being thrills to an Auld Scottish song, and we feel in our inmost heart:—
That where the caller breezes sweep
Across the mountain's breast,
Where the free in soul are nursed
In the land that we love best.

The Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud applause, those present singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Severn said he rose to say a few words which he felt would be a tribute from that portion of the assembly which was not Scottish to those very kind hosts who were entertaining them so magnificently, and who, when he rose, were kind enough to salute him. He was sure Major-General Ventris would join with him in saying that they appreciated it most highly. Well, he could only say that he rose as a portion of one and a quarter Sassenachs that evening. (Laughter.) General Ventris, he believed, was a whole Sassenach. He was a mere quarter. (Laughter.) He had endeavoured, since his arrival in the Colony, to instil that fact into the various Scottish functions in which he took part. It was a fact, but that night he felt he must yield to the prevailing opinion that he was really a Sassenach—that there was nothing Scottish about him and that he must, therefore, come there as a guest. (Laughter.)—He and Major-General Ventris felt it a great honour to come there and they appreciated it most highly. He had been requested by the President

to include Mr. George Grimble among the guests. (Applause.) That raised the number of guests that night to three—two and a quarter. (Laughter.) Mr. Grimble had so identified himself with the musical portion of the programme that he might consider himself Scottish. (Laughter.)—That was the second St. Andrew's dinner he had attended locally, and on a former occasion he was able to say a few words about their great Scottish poet and he could only repeat a part of what he had said then. The longer one lived and the more one got to know and appreciate the relative values of the great poets and singers of all ages, the more one realised that, having regard to his environment, Burns was really a great man. (Applause.)—He was to Scotland, what England was beginning to realise now, the poet Keats was to England. (Applause.) Burns was brought up as they had heard from Mr. Hough that evening and as they had no doubt read, in humble surroundings where one might suppose that the great thoughts he gave expression to could never have found birth. He died at an early age, and, notwithstanding the hard fights he had through the greater part of his life, he produced a mass of poetry of every description, which was simply marvellous. The same was true of the English poet Keats. He was brought up amid surroundings in suburban London which they would think would be the last environment to produce a great poet. He died at the age of 28 and left behind poetry which to-day, they realised more and more, was the finest in the English tongue. (Applause.)—He considered that Burns in Scotland and Keats in England were types of real poets. Besides that, far more than Keats ever was, Burns was a truly great man. He had great qualities, some of which Mr. Hough had referred to—qualities of patriotism, sincerity, sympathy and independence of character. His patriotism came out in the well-known dedication to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt in the year 1787, where he wrote and gloried in the fact that he was "A Scottish bard, proud of the name and whose highest ambition is to sing in his country's service." Like their own Edmund Burke, he was filled with the true spirit of democracy—that there could be no privilege without responsibility. In all his writings he had shown that whatever position a man had, whatever privileges, "a man's a man for a' that." (Applause.) Nevertheless, when the French revolution broke out, two years later, he was filled with horror at what he read, and at what he came to know, just as Burke was.

Though it did not stifle his writings, it affected him in a way which they were all able to realise again to-day from the horrors that he had experienced in the late war. Burns left them a magnificent book of poems and every poem was a masterpiece for them, they valued him just as much as they valued their English singers. It was for that reason that when he received the invitation to come for his second Burns' dinner he came with the greatest pleasure. On behalf of Major-General Ventris and himself he appreciated it very much and hoped it would not be the last dinner he would have the honour to attend.

Responding to the cries of "speech," Major-General Ventris, who was greeted with an ovation, stated that up to that moment he had enjoyed his evening. (Laughter.) He wished he had the eloquence of his dear old friend the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who was like a poet machine. (Laughter.)—You put a dinner in the slot and out comes a speech. (Laughter.)—He was afraid he was just the other way. "I put a speech in the slot and out comes a dinner." (Laughter.)—He wished to say that he considered it a great honour and privilege to have been invited to that dinner—to be admitted alone, like Daniel into the lion's den. (Laughter.)—Amongst all those Scotsmen—(Applause.)—His wife's mother was a Scot. (Laughter.)—and he very often wore a "kiltan tie himself." (Laughter.)—However, on that occasion he supposed he ought to say something about the army. Well, he would tell them what Scotland had done in the war. He got his A.D.C. to look it up and he found that Scotland had furnished no less than 22 battalions as well as 32 service battalions and kept that up all through the war. That was not counting about fourteen battalions which had been raised in the Dominions by men of Scottish extraction. Altogether 50,000 men had been put in the field. That was rather a fine achievement for Scotland with its scanty population. Continuing, Major-General Ventris said "Go and breed Scotsmen, for we want a few now—and may I hope to get you all in this room for our new little Scott's Company of the Hongkong Volunteers?" (Applause.)

The Rev. J. KIRK MACDONALD, who was also called upon to speak, made a few remarks on the magnetic grandeur of Burns' poetry.

The Hon. Mr. SEVERN asked the company to drink to the health of the President by way of thanking him for the great entertainment he had given them. (Applause.)

Mr. Young in reply, said it was Mr. Peter Toke who had done all the work. (Applause.)

Mr. Peter Toke acknowledged the compliment and said he hoped that the St. Andrew's Society would always continue to enjoy its present prosperity in Hongkong.

WEDDINGS IN HONGKONG.

LEITH-GORDON.

In ideal weather the marriage took place on Saturday, at St. Joseph's Church, of Mr. Alister Cameron Leith—of The Park, Craigieburn, and of Hongkong—and of Miss Alexandra Stopani Gordon, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, of 10, The Park, Hongkong.

There was a large gathering of friends of the bride and bridegroom in the church, including most of the leading residents of the Colony. The chancel and altar were chastely decorated with white chrysanthemums and eucharis lilies. During the service, the responses of the bridegroom were distinctly audible. The Rev. Father Augustine officiated, and the service was brief but impressive. After the signing of the register, the bridal group was photographed. The bride looked particularly charming in a chamoise and georgette gown which had a long train of satin. The tulle veil was held by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of eucharis lilies, and was attended by Miss Jean Gordon, her sister, who wore a dress of mauve silk jersey cloth trimmed with violet, and a hat of georgette in violet, and little Miss Diana Arthur, who looked picturesque. Master William Stubb, in a sailor suit, acted as page.

Mr. A. G. Gordon gave his daughter away, and Mr. G. B. Layton acted as bestman.

At the conclusion of the service the happy couple left the church to the straining of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, for the Hongkong Hotel where a reception was held.

The hotel drawing-room was crowded to its utmost capacity with guests. Among those present, to mention only a few, were Sir William and Lady Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice of Hongkong, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. Stubb, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Commodore and Mrs. Gurner, Miss Gurner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hancock, Mrs. and Miss Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grimble.

Mr. R. G. Shewan, in proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, referred to the friendship of nearly half a century that had existed between Mr. Gordon, the father of the bride, and himself. He looked back to the day 30 years ago when he acted as bestman at Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's wedding. He remembered the time when the bride, in the words of Shakespeare, was mauling and puking in the arms of the old amah. In the days of his youth in Hongkong, he admitted that there was not so much of luxury and ease as nowadays but he felt that they in the old days had more of life and fun. He remembered what a hearty send-off Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had on their departure on their honeymoon trip to Macao. In wishing Mr. and Mrs. Leith a long life of married happiness, Mr. Shewan reminded them that happiness is within. In Burn's words, "The heart's eye the part eye that makes us right of wrong." In their married life, they were sure to meet with obstacles, but it was surmounting these obstacles that lent zest to life. There was no joy without sorrow, no progress without struggle. They would however find truth in the precept from the Scriptures, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall be returned to thee a hundredfold." Nor should that surprise them for, as Sir Oliver Lodge says, life is not haphazard, for we are surrounded by invisible powers who guide us and help us all our lives. But to be happy one must know the secret of happiness.

It's a secret untold to hearts cruel and cold.
But it's sung by the angels above
In notes that ring clear
To the ears that can hear,
And the name of the secret is Love.
Mr. Shewan concluded by asking the assembly to drink to the health and happiness and future prosperity of the happy couple.

The Bridegroom, in responding, said that, for some time past, it had been rubbed into his system that in the future the wedding day would be entirely the bride's day. In any case the bridegroom's lot was a peculiar one. (Laughter.) He himself was particularly lucky, and he felt that his future prosperity was doubly assured in that he had Alix Gordon for his wife. But in these days of votes for women, he, perhaps, would be touring the world at no distant date as one of the few

bridgemen who had contrived to make a speech on his wedding day. (Laughter.) For this, he felt, he must pay a tribute to Mr. Stanley Dodwell who at a wedding recently stated at the end of his speech that he (Mr. Dodwell) had not much use for bachelors. The result was apparent to them. (Laughter.) Mr. Dodwell, he had heard, was going on a well-earned holiday. (Laughter.) There was a rumour that shortly after the speech which Mr. Dodwell made, Mr. Stubb told Mr. Dodwell that if the latter made another speech of that description the Board of Directors would take notice of it. (Laughter.) The bridegroom concluded his remarks by proposing the toast of the bridesmaids.

Mr. G. B. Layton responded on behalf of the bridesmaids.

Mr. Maitland, proposing the toast of "Mr. and Mrs. Gordon"—the parents of the bride, said Mr. Gordon had a record in the Colony of which anyone would have reason to be proud. The proudest moment, however, of Mr. Gordon's life had been, the speaker thought, when Mr. Gordon figured at St. Andrew's Day dinner as President of the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Gordon had also the distinction of being the proud father of fine daughters who were as kind, generous and good as their mother. It was no ordinary distinction to have given such fine daughters to make homes for young men in the Colony. Mr. Gordon was also going to provide the Colony with something else which the Colony badly needed. There was a crying need for a good bowler in the cricket field and the Gordon family, Mr. Maitland thought, was going to meet the want in local cricket by providing a first-rate bowler in Alan Gordon. (Laughter.) Mr. Maitland referred to the important part Mrs. Gordon had played in the social life of the Colony. She had reigned as the Queen of Song in the Colony for twenty years. In these days of the gramophone his mind dwelt with pleasure on the memory of the days when Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and himself rehearsed "Il Trovatore." For twenty years Mrs. Gordon had brought happiness into the drab life of business in the Colony; she had done something more. Mr. Gordon, like everyone else, had had his ups and downs, and in times of stress, he had in Mrs. Gordon a helpmate and a pillar of strength.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk, and to Mr. Maitland's call for three cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon there was a hearty response.

Mr. Gordon replying, thanked Mr. Maitland and Mr. Shewan for the very kind expressions of thought regarding Mrs. Gordon. He himself echoed their sentiments regarding Mrs. Gordon. "If there were a hereafter, as they believed there was, he could wish for nothing better than to ask God, in His mercy, to let him, in that after-life, again be reunited to his wife. Addressing the bridegroom Mr. Gordon said:—

"In giving my daughter into your charge to-day, always remember:—'Trust the first thought of the woman you love, not the second' is an old proverb, and Montaigne says, 'Any truth that may be obtained at one bound, woman will reach; but that which needs patient climbing is the prize of any man.'"

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto man is woman;
Though she bends him she obeys him;
Though she draws him yet she follows
Unless each without the other."

The Rev. John Naismith of Edinburgh, on one occasion after having married a couple, was asked to say a few words of encouragement to the bridegroom. He said he had known the bridegroom from infancy, and he considered him the nearest approach to a perfect man he ever knew, and then enquired dramatically, "Can any one in this room tell me of a perfect man?" There was a dead silence. "Has any one," he continued, "ever heard of a perfect woman?" Silence again for a few moments. Then a patient delicate-looking little woman rose up at the back of the room and answered, "There was one, I have heard of her often, but she is dead now, she was my husband's first wife!" (Laughter.) We hope that peace and prosperity will follow the footsteps of the newly married couple through life, and may the bride be always as happy as she has been in the home she is now leaving.

An adjournment was then made to the foyer where refreshments were served. The presents were also on view and much admired.

The following is the list of presents:—
Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, 8 silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Annett, silver inkstand; and pen; Dr. and Mrs. Aubrey, ornament; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy, Thermos flask; Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, cut glass vase; Sir Paul and Lady Chaffer, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, silver scent bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, opium stool; Mr. and Mrs. Davison, cut glass dish; Mr. and Mrs. Dowbiggin, two silver sauce bowls; Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, silver tea service; Mr. and Mrs. McG. Forbes, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Gray, 8 coffee cups; \$100; Capt. and Mrs. Griffin, black and white, grass cloth tea cloth and toast rack; Mr. and Mrs. G. Grimble, two silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Hall, silver bread scoop; Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, teapots, tray, opium stool, tea set for two; Mr. and Mrs. Hay, travelling clock; Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, brass finger bowls; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Humphreys, silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, gold vanity case and cuff links; Mr. and Mrs. Kennett, grass lawn tea cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Koch, cocktail shaker and 8 cups; Mr. and Mrs. Lammer, cut glass water jug; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, cut glass decanter; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, silver cruet stand; Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, cut glass bowl; Dr. and Mrs. McKenny, silver and china coffee cups; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, silver collars; Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, silver caddies; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, cut glass decanters; Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, silver salt, pepper and mustard pots, and earrings; Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, taster; Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, 6 menu holders; Sir William and Lady Ross Davies, 4 silver menu holders; Mr. and Mrs. Reid, silver entrée dish; Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, 6 silver spoons and tongs; Mr. and Mrs. Ross, 2 cut and silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Scott, ivory necklaces; Mr. and Mrs. Pennefather, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Stubb, travelling clock; Mr. and Mrs. Sim, silver cake basket; Mrs. Stackhouse, nut crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Syme Thomson, china ornament; Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, silver salver; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, tea service (China); Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thomson, silver and silver cake baskets; Mr. and Mrs. Walker, silver broad scoop; Mr. and Mrs. Wainman, tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, black-wood blotter; Miss Woodcock, tea stand; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, cheque \$100; Mr. and Mrs. Dodwell, silver and black-wood tray; Commodore and Mrs. Gurner, silver bell; Mrs. Evan Jones, cut glass finger bowls; Mrs. Armstrong and Ida, woollen coat shawl; Miss Wallace, cut glass sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. Keating, silver box; Mr. and Mrs. Keating, 8 spoons, and long silver handled silver frame; Mr. and Mrs. Hansell, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, cut glass bowl; Mr. Adams, dinner service and fish knives and forks; Mr. Archibutt, travelling clock; Mr. Barlow, silver sweet dishes; Mr. Brand, cut glass and silver water jug; Mr. Brister, brass gong; Mr. Campbell, 2 silver salt cellars; Mr. Crew, silver soufflé dish; Colonel Crisp, 8 liquor glasses; Mr. Denney, 2 silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Denney, 2 silver spoons; Mr. Gordon, 2 entrée dishes; Mr. Greenhill, electric plated clock stand; Mr. Hill, silver sardine dish; Mr. Hooper, 8 sweet dishes; Mr. Hough, travelling clock; Mr. D. Humphreys, silver hair pin box; Mr. Jenkins, silver photo frame; Mr. Johnson, silver fruit knives and forks; Ewo Mess, black-wood teapots; Waiyong Mess, cheque; Mr. Burns, 8 spoons; Mr. Parvaneh, menu cards; Mr. Phelps, silver sweet dish; Mr. Button, silver rose bowl; Mr. Potts, silver salver; Mr. Potter, Thermos flask; Mr. Thomas and Mr. Sandford, black-wood tea table; Mr. Shewan, cheque \$500; the Hon. Mr. C. Severn, silver and tortoise-shell box; Mr. Scott, 2 silver vases; Mr. Young, 2 entrée dishes; Mr. Stackhouse, nut crackers; Mr. Tester, cheque; Mr. Ford, silver salt cellars; Mr. J. Macdonald, silver salver; Mr. Maitland, silver caddy; Mr. Wilkinson and Miss Wilkinson, silver and cut glass dish; Mr. Woodhouse, 2 silver salt cellars; Mr. Woodcock, tea stand; Mr. Miskin, menu cards; Mr. Mass, silver salad spoon and fork; Mr. "Dolphin," coffee machine; Mr. Nicholson, silver toilet set; Mr. Bentley, menu cards; Mr. Dicken, coffee machine; Colonel Mayhew, menu \$100; Mr. Kennedy, cut glass dish; Mr. Peel, 2 bronze vases; Mr. McGregor, silver sweet dish; Major Lee, Smith, 2 silver sweet dishes; Mr. Phelps, silver sweet dish; Mr. McCann, silver cigarette box; Mr. Hogg, silver salt cellars; Mr. Quan Kai, silver bowl; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., cheque \$500; Mr. A. Beattie, porcelain jar; Mr. and Mrs. Austin, gold chain.

The bride's "going-away" dress was of a dawn-coloured cloth with a brown velvet hat.

LOVEGROVE-FREEMAN.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday morning of Lieut. O. G. Lovegrove, R.G.A., son of Mr. J. W. Lovegrove, of London, and Miss M. A. Freeman, who recently arrived in the Colony from Home. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. W. Shawell, Chaplain to the Forces. The bride was given away by Lieut. Col. W. Loring, C.R.A., and Lieut. C. Morgan, R.G.A., acted as best man.

A reception was afterwards held at the K.A. Mess, Bowen Road.

LA VIE DE BOHEME.

Some incident in President Poincaré's visit to Glasgow's Latin Quarter may have reminded him of an interesting and picturesque ceremony in which he played the principal part on a sunny morning in 1890. The occasion was the unveiling by him of a monument to Henri Murger, the Luxembourg. He made an eloquent speech, Mounet-Sully, the famous actor, recited a poem by Henri de Bornier to Murger's memory, and among the audience were Catulle Mendès and François Coppée. A real touch of Bohemia was introduced by the appearance of a band of students, unkempt, ragged, joyous, accompanied by their sweethearts, and led by a long-haired poet bearing a pink paper banner with the motto, "La Vie Bohème, Barrique et Minuit. Soixante-dix centimes." The Memorial Committee had arranged a six franc banquet, and the idea of such a feast in honour of a poet who died of starvation made the students organise a sixpenny banquet.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1919.

The following results have been issued by the Senate of the University:—

- PASS LIST (HONGKONG SCHOOLS).
- 33—Li Yik Tong, Queen's College.
 - 34—Au Kwong Lai, Queen's College.
 - 35—Young Chak Man, Queen's College.
 - 36—Un Kwai Yung, Queen's College.
 - 37—Chow Yat Wa, Queen's College.
 - 38—Tsang Fuk Cho, Queen's College.
 - 39—Cheung Wing Lai, Queen's College.
 - 40—Li Hi Wing, Queen's College.
 - 41—Tan Kui Lam, Queen's College.
 - 42—Chan Kok Chung, Queen's College.
 - 43—Wong Pih Yu, Queen's College, distinction in Chinese.
 - 44—Tan Sau Fung, Queen's College.
 - 45—Lee Shu Tsai, Queen's College.
 - 46—Wong Chun Chung, Queen's College.
 - 47—Cheung Kum Yuen, private study.
 - 48—Li Sau Kwing, Queen's College, distinction in Chinese.
 - 49—Wong Tain Sham, Queen's College.
 - 50—San Shin Chuen, Ying Wah College, distinction in Chinese.
 - 51—Tse Ping Kwan, Ying Wah College.
 - 52—Au King, Ying Wah College, distinction in Biblical knowledge.
 - 53—Cheung Kong Cha, Ying Wah College.
 - 54—Arthur De Jesus, St. Joseph's College.
 - 55—Joseph Shuk Cheong On, St. Joseph's College.
 - 56—Mario Silva, St. Joseph's College.
 - 57—Carlos Vincente Da Rosa, St. Joseph's College.
 - 58—Arnaldo G. Botelho, St. Joseph's College.
 - 59—Michael Lok Kung Tso, St. Joseph's College, distinction in Biblical knowledge.
 - 60—Andrew Kinross, Kowloon British School.
 - 61—William Rennie Forsyth, Kowloon British School.

CENTRE—SHANGHAI.

- 127—Ma Chai Zur, Public School for Chinese.
- 128—Duan Zung, Public School for Chinese, distinction in Chinese and book-keeping.
- 129—Chan Foh Ziang, Public School for Chinese.
- 130—Qong Teh Zee, Public School for Chinese.
- 131—Hu Cheng En, Public School for Chinese.
- 132—Lai Shau Wei, Public School for Chinese, distinction in Chinese.
- 133—Chen Yee Kiang, Public School for Chinese.
- 134—Liang Chai Dain, Public School for Chinese.
- 135—Shou Piao, Public School for Chinese.
- 136—Soy Shing Shing, Public School for Chinese.
- 137—Yong Wan Pong, Public School for Chinese.
- 138—Wang Sze Yuen, Public School for Chinese, distinction in book-keeping.
- 139—Tat Yik, Public School for Chinese.
- 140—Victor Francis Vico, Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, distinction in book-keeping and stenography.
- 141—Chang Nyee Tsung, Ellis Kadourie School, distinction in Chinese.
- 142—Ting Sooh Chang, Ellis Kadourie School.
- 143—Nyee Ching Bac, Ellis Kadourie School, distinction in Chinese.
- 144—Bau Tsu Zung, Medhurst College.
- 145—Bau Tsu Yuen, Medhurst College.
- 146—Lau Tsung Kye, Medhurst College.
- 147—Wong Tsung Pan, Medhurst College.
- 148—Wang Si Toak, Medhurst College.

CENTRE—HAWAII.

- 125—Kwik Sia Siong, Chinese English School.
- 126—Sir Lee Teng, Chinese English School.

CENTRE—HANKOW.

- 123—Chang Lee Wen, Griffith John College.
- 124—Lau Tai Shing, Griffith John College.

HONGKONG GIRLS.

- 165—Winifred Agnes Robinson, Diocesan Girls' School, distinction in English and Biblical knowledge.
- 166—Lea Choi, Diocesan Girls' School.
- 167—Agnes Armstrong McNeill, Victoria British School.
- 168—Annabelle Wong, Belille's Public School.
- 169—Lydia Vas, Belille's Public School.
- 170—Kwan Wai Fong, Belille's Public School, distinction in Chinese and English.
- 171—Elizabeth Chenailoy, Belille's Public School.
- 172—Bernice Chenailoy, Belille's Public School.
- 173—Florence Elizabeth George, Kowloon British School.
- 174—Irene Alwood, St. Mary's School.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. N. G. NOLAN.

The funeral took place, on Saturday afternoon, of the late Mr. N. G. Nolan, at Happy Valley, the Rev. Father Bianchelli, assisted by the Rev. Father Augustine and the Rev. Father Maria, officiating at the graveside.

At the Monument, the cortege was joined by a large number of friends of the deceased, including Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, O.B.E., (Attorney-General), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and representatives of every branch of the local legal profession and the whole of the Supreme Court staff. The body was interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, a short service being first held in the Chapel and afterwards concluded at the graveside, the deceased being buried next to his late father and mother.

At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Father Bianchelli paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased. The large number of floral tributes at the graveside bore silent testimony to the sorrow of a wide circle of friends, by whom the deceased was held in the highest esteem.

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American Turkish Delight in drums	per drum	80 cts.
Marron Glace	tin	\$1.40
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Salted Almonds in bottles	"	\$1.50
Stuffed Prunes filled with almonds & ginger	"	\$1.40
Rich Fruit Cakes in 1 lb. tins	tin	\$1.25
" " 2 lb.	"	\$2.00
Almond Peppitas in 14 oz. bottles	bot.	\$1.40
" " 8 oz.	"	90 cts.
Flourette Honey Cakes	tin	\$1.40
Fortuna " " No. 2 size	"	90 cts.
" " " No. 1 "	"	50 "
Camilla " " "	"	\$2.00

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	FROM LA TRAVIATA	...
A5709	RIGOLETTO-QUARTETTE	...SEXTETTE
	WHAT! FROM VENGEANCE	...
A5813	TUTTE LE FESTE AL TEMPIO...	...SOP. & TEN. DUET
	E IL SOL DELL' ANIMA	...

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INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

It is proposed to hold a DINNER at an early date. Will the men of Devon who desire to attend kindly communicate with

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Land Office, Law Courts,
Hongkong.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY held under the auspices of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Entries close on JANUARY 31st, and are to be accompanied by entrance fee of \$2.
The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a Meeting of the Competitors.
(The competition is open to all in the Colony.)

R. H. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary,
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th, at 12.30 P.M.

L. A. KNIGHT,
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

LADY returning England with 2 children ages 11, 7, & 6, by "Express of Russia" on March 11th, from Hongkong desires communicate with lady travelling by same steamer who would be willing to help with children. Terms to be arranged on application.
Apply—
A. WILSON,
Custom House, Canton.

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LADY, SHORTHAND, TYPIST, for Merchants' Office. Apply stating experience and salary wanted to—
P. O. Box No. 332.

WANTED.

WANTED by a long established Export firm an ENGLISH ASSISTANT for Canton Branch, good salary to efficient man. Apply stating references to—
No. 737,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET.

4 ROOMED FLAT, top of Prince's Building, Fully Furnished, from April 1st, to October 31st, 1920.
For full particulars apply to—
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TO LET.

5 ROOMED Bungalow at the Peak from early March. Apply to—
GODOWN, No. 15, Barrack Street, to let from February 1st.
No. 3, 5 ymour Terrace from Middle February at \$115 per month including taxes.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
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RURAL BUILDING LOT, containing 1/2 acre, 48,000 sq. ft., with two six-roomed semi-detached houses, and levelled site upon which two more houses could be built. The houses are easily convertible into one, and are suitable for a Private Hotel or Motel.
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SMALL 5-Roomed semi-detached House at Magazine Gap. Excellent view, repair. Fitted Kitchen, good Dining Room, and Servants' Quarters. Bath Room fitted with Geyser, Porcelain Bath, and Basin. Garden about 4,000 sq. feet. Price \$17,000. Mortgage arranged if desired.
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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000), by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respect pari passu with the existing shares in the Colony.
And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification.

(3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect: That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Extraordinary Resolutions (2) and (3).
And the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$400,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued shares of the Company on the date hereof of one of the unissued \$10 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March, 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen any time before the next meeting, except Saturdays and Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Princes Building, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors.
Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, January 19th, to THURSDAY, January 29th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, January 21st, 1920.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, January 27th, 1920, to Friday, February 6th, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Matheson, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 27th to February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1945 and 1936 for \$ and 1,000 silver dollars Nos. 1049/1050 and 10198 respectively standing in the books of the Society in the name of EDWARD WILLIAM MATTHEW OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, have been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
G. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920.

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the Race Book is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & CO., WHICH IS COPY-RIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, January 23rd, 1920.

INTER-MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

WHITE'S CREEK PUMPING INSTALLATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for pumping plant capable of discharging 66,000 gallons per minute against a total head of 13 feet.
Specifications of detailed requirements can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
J. R. LYNES,
c/o British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.

Tientsin, January 16th, 1920.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA FOR HUDSON, ESSER, OVERLAND AND DODGE BROTHERS CARS.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

beg to advise the public that they are now issuing a schedule of charges for motor car hire to all the principal places in Hongkong and the New Territories where accessible. Considering the vast superior cars and chauffeurs employed, the charges are easily the most reasonable to be had throughout the Colony.

The cards showing charges to the various places can be obtained at the Hongkong Motor Office or at the Dragon Motor Car Co.
24, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone 482.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone 482.

INTIMATION

GIN.

We are agents for and hold stocks of the following well-known Gins:—

BURNETT'S OLD TOM.

BURNETT'S DRY.

GILBEY'S OLD TOM.

GILBEY'S DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 618.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 131, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 28th, 1920.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

FROM the reports to hand regarding the re-opening of trade with Russia, it is not clear how the arrangement applies in the case of Siberia. The Trade Agreement which has been negotiated with the Supreme Council of the Allies is with what is known as the Russian Co-operative Union. Colonel JOHN WARD affirmed in the House of Commons the other day that there is no such thing as a co-operative union existing in Russia. It is, perhaps, by way of a reply to this that the Vice-President of the Union, who negotiated the matter with the Supreme Council, has issued the remarkable statement which will be found in our cable news to-day. He states that this Union, which has no political character, was founded as long ago as 1870; that it comprises 500 unions of 50,000 local societies with a total membership of twenty-five millions; and that it operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russia. Reports emanating from commercial circles in the United States recently have been foreshadowing the opening up of trade with Siberia under what would seem at first sight to be quite another arrangement. A new Siberian trading system is reported to have been organized by a group of powerful American capitalists in co-operation with the Kolchak Government by which the United States would, in effect, exchange its manufactured goods for raw materials. The statement is made that the Kolchak Government had obtained a loan of \$400,000,000 from an inter-allied group of bankers, one-half the amount being subscribed by American financiers for the purposes of this trade. It may be that these American reports refer to the general scheme now announced by the Supreme Council, and that the dealings are not with the Kolchak Government at all, but with the Russian Co-operative Union, because, apart from this reference to a loan to the Kolchak Government, the

details of the arrangement as regards Siberia are identical with the arrangements which the cables of the last few days indicate will be generally applicable to all Russia. Thus, we are told in the American reports that the Russians in Siberia do not want cash: they want manufactured goods in exchange for raw products. The modus operandi will be that Siberian goods will be assembled in warehouses at Vladivostok ready for shipment. Having delivered the goods, the trader will immediately receive credit on New York or any other commercial centre, we suppose, for the value of his merchandise, and with this credit at his command the Russian trader will be able to purchase manufactured goods abroad to the amount of his credit and have them shipped to Vladivostok. If the Siberian arrangement is not with the Kolchak Government, but with a purely commercial organisation, which is without any political character, the sooner the American report is contradicted the better. No doubt the decision of the Allied Council is as welcome to the one Government in Russia as to the other, because it is so manifestly to the benefit and advantage of the Russian people generally, and if it can be worked without the appearance of giving support to any political faction in the State, it will be more likely to have the beneficial influence upon the situation that a growing public opinion in Europe is expecting to result from this partial lifting of the blockade.

Saturday, February 21st, will be observed as a General Holiday.

The Gazette contains intimations of the Government's intention to resume 25 specified Survey District lots.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever, and one case of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

Mr. G. R. Sayer has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar and Appraiser at the Supreme Court, until further notice.

The Chinese restaurant-keeper, who was charged at the Magistracy with selling whisky other than with meals, was fined \$100.

The following additional firms have been granted licences to trade under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919:—Takisda & Co., Yee Tai Hong, and Man Loong.

Mr. O. F. Lubatti has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports and as Government Opium Monopoly Analyst, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Taylor.

A Chinese attempted to commit suicide on Friday by taking an overdose of opium. He was found lying at King's Park in an unconscious condition and was removed to the hospital.

Licensed fishing junk No. 1170 was pirated on the night of January 20th, near San Sze Mun, and money and clothing stolen. The pirates, who were armed with revolvers, forced the crew into the hold and kept them prisoners for some considerable time.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, John Harris of H.M.S. Hawkins, and Ptes. Drew and Hescoc, were complimented by Mr. J. R. Wood for having arrested a thief who entered Sayer's book stall and stole \$18. The thief was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

It is notified in the Government Gazette, that, in pursuance of Rule 25 of the Rules made by the Governor-in-Council under sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, all import licences which have been granted under the provisions of the said rules are revoked from January 24th, 1920.

The Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the economic resources of the Colony has been strengthened by the addition to it of Sir Robert Ho Tung, a life-long resident of the Colony. Sir Robert is well acquainted with its problems and potentialities. He is a man of progressive ideas with wide and varied interests.

With reference to the recent notification prohibiting the import of foreign dyestuffs, it is now notified in the Gazette that dyestuffs actually shipped before December 31st, 1919, or which will be actually shipped from the country of export before April 30th, 1920, in execution of orders placed prior to December 31st, 1919, will be allowed to be imported.

Mr. N. F. Blanch, General Manager in the East of Messrs. Thom. Cook and Son, arrived in the Colony on Saturday on a short business visit. Mrs. Blanch accompanies her husband.

In the Raffle for the clay figures given by M. Haubecorne to the Hongkong Fund for Devastated France, which was drawn on Saturday by Captain Basil Taylor, the winning number was 118 (Mr. E. G. D. Carr). There were ten consolation prizes in the Raffle and consisted of ten bronze plaques. These were won by tickets Nos. 109 (Lo Tsung Ko), 503 (Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne), 99 (Mr. De Souza, Portuguese Consul), 47 (Mr. Rean, French Consul-General), 643 (Mr. E. M. Dyer), 111 (Mr. A. C. Botelho), 331 (Mr. J. Inanumi), 231 (Mr. U. Razavel), 645 (Mr. E. M. Dyer), and 3 (Mr. R. M. Dyer).

THE "CHINA" REFLOATED.

Mr. Ritter, Agent in Hongkong of the China Mail Steamship Co. informs us that the a.s. China, which went aground near Nagasaki a week ago, has been refloated. The steamer will go into dock to-day for preliminary examination.

THE RUMOURED MONARCHICAL PLOT.

The following news item from Nanking is communicated by the Asiatic News Agency:—

General Li Shun has issued an official notice threatening heavy penalties on those person, Foreign or Chinese, who dare to fabricate the rumour of a second Manchurian restoration in Peking. He denies that General Chang Tso-lin is interested in any way in the plot. The militarists say that the rumour has been fabricated by Chinese politicians, who expect to derive benefits, from a monarchical restoration as they did during Chang Hsun's mad attempt in July, 1917. But, on the part of the natives, the suspicion of a third monarchical restoration is not entirely dispelled, because they recall that, previous to the Yuan Shih-kai monarchy and Chang Hsun's madness in 1917, the authorities issued all sorts of official denials, but in the end those in power carried out their plots quietly and one morning people awoke to find that China had been restored to a monarchy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I very much regret to note that this line is contemplating liquidation, owing to the lack of profits from its working. The hard-working, straightforward Forward and Founder, Mr. Chung Yee Hee, has my warmest sympathy in his difficulties. His subordinates serve him badly and make as much "squeeze" money as they can out of coal, etc., without him being a party to any such arrangements. I once asked a coal dealer why he did not make a bid for this Company's business, around 1,200 tons per month. This was his characteristic Chinese reply: "To secure it I must charge a very high price, and refund about \$8 per ton to the various officials, and minor subordinates, otherwise, at that time, it would have been impossible to get the business, and carry it on satisfactorily, because it is always so easy to complain of bad coal, bad oil, etc."

The whole question of making this line a financial success lies in the running expenses, which can be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the service. A saving of \$8 per ton on 1,200 tons monthly would mean \$96,000 annually, apart from the question arising as to whether the Company receive the full weight in every shipment.

I hope success will still attend Mr. Chung Yee Hee in this railway to which he has devoted his money, and many of the later years of his life.

SYMPATHIZER.

Hongkong, January 28th, 1920.

DRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

LADY ASTOR'S DECISION.

Lady Astor recently elected to represent Plymouth in Parliament intends wearing in the House of Commons a plain black coat and skirt, a small black hat, and simple white shirt. She will never appear in full evening dress. She has been actuated in this decision by a desire to make it possible for the humblest woman who may be elected to Parliament, and have to depend on a salary of 200 per annum, to follow the precedent she sets. She will wear her hat in the house when she feels like it, and what she does not she will not.

WORLD'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK:

HOW GREAT BRITAIN WILL TURN THE CORNER.

FUTURE OF LIBERALISM:

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKS COALITION GOVERNMENT.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY IN ASIA:

MISSION ARRIVES AT KABUL WITH TURKISH ENVOYS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WORLD'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPTIMISM REGARDING BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 21st.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham referred to the world financial situation, and said that the first thing for European nations to do was to set their own houses in order. We could not continue borrowing one from another or from our own people to meet the current Government expenses. He regretted greatly the enbles from America which stated that the policy of the British Government was to borrow vast sums from America for the purpose of lending them to other European nations. That had never been so.

He believed that the National Debt had reached its maximum. Once we turned the corner, which, he thought, will be during the next financial year, it will be our business to consider the funding of the large existing floating debt, thus removing from commercial and financial centres the cloud of anxiety which its present size had created.

Mr. Chamberlain said that there were some favourable signs in the financial Trade was very prosperous, and the adverse balance of trade was being rapidly reduced. It had not exceeded £150,000,000 for the past year, and it will be most disappointing if the New Year closed with out this deficit being covered. He said a balance in excess of £150,000,000 was of opinion that in a few years we shall be able to look back to the present trials and difficulties as an historical curiosity.

PROUD TO BE BRITISH SUBJECT.

PRINCE OF WALES PRAISES CANADA.

CANADA.

LONDON, January 24th.

The Prince of Wales, speaking at a banquet of the Goldsmiths' Company and referring to the Dominion, said that his modest public services in recent years had brought him in touch with the splendid character and public devotion of his fellow-subjects throughout the Empire. "We all may be most proud to be British subjects. I am intensely proud of it, particularly now that I have started travelling round the Empire seeing something of the Dominions for myself. Anyone who has been to Canada cannot help being proud of being a Britisher. I think I shall find some thing in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. I am confident that there will be no better example of public spirit and patriotism that I have to follow the rest of my life than the example of my own fellow-countrymen."

GEORGIA AND AZERBAIDJAN.

APPEAL TO ALLIES FOR HELP.

PARIS, January 19th.

The Allied leaders, including Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Nitti, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. Churchill, and Admiral Lord Beatty to-day heard delegates from Georgia and Azerbaijan who urged the Allies to send them immediate shipments of grain in return for certain commodities, also to supply without delay war material to enable them to resist a Bolshevik attack. No decision was taken, but it appears probable that the Allies will endeavour to assist these States to the best of their power in order to form a barrier in Trans-Caucasia against further Bolshevik aggression towards the Middle East.

FRENCH POLICY.

A MINISTERIAL DECLARATION.

PARIS, January 22nd.

M. Millerand, in a ministerial declaration which was read this afternoon in the Chamber and the Senate, emphasised that in order to obtain legitimate benefits from victory it was necessary neither to make less effort nor to display less self-denial than were required to obtain victory. The era of sacrifices and restrictions had by no means come to an end. The duty of citizens could be summed up in four words: Produce more, consume less. The Government's principal concern must be to find sources of taxation without discouraging the spirit of enterprise. He contended that it was morally just that war profits should be particularly heavily hit. Finance would not permit the State assumption of exclusive exploitation of the national wealth. The Government proposed a formula providing for co-operation between private initiative and the State.

The Government's Labour policy was to guarantee to Labour a legitimate share of the profits as well as organisation of the conditions, and seek to prevent or settle disputes by means of arbitration. The Government would have nothing undone to strengthen the League of Nations, but it would be unpardonable frivolity to trust to the promises of the future for safeguarding immediate security and securing the reparation to which France was entitled. One of the first problems would be a new organisation of the military and naval forces in which economic exigencies required a considerable reduction in duration of service. The Treaty of Versailles, which would be carried out with unshakable firmness, involved the close and cordial maintenance of the alliances which had saved the world.

France was determined to maintain relations of confidence and friendship with the smaller Powers. She would not forget it was her duty to guarantee respect for stipulations to them which should contribute to the maintenance of peace.

RUSSIAN TRADING AGREEMENT.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

PARIS, January 20th.

The Vice-President of the Russian Co-operative Union, who negotiated the Russian Trade Agreement with the Supreme Council, explains that the agreement has no political character. The Union was organised in 1870, and comprises 500 unions of 50,000 local societies having a membership of twenty-five millions. It operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and Non-Bolshevik Russia. He declares that Russia possesses record stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle, and flax, whereas Russia wants agricultural implements, cloth, shoes, locomotives, automobiles, and medical supplies. Furthermore the Allies must provide tonnage, owing to the disappearance of Russia's tonnage. All exchange of commodities will be arranged through the Co-operative Union which will buy direct from the peasants.

In connection with the decision of the Supreme Council to open trade relations with Russia it is pointed out that before the war a considerable part of British imports came from Russia. Great Britain annually imported from Russia 450,000 tons of wheat, 53 per cent. of her eggs and huge quantities of butter and other essential commodities. The Food Controller recently sent Mr. Lloyd George a letter, advocating a re-opening of trade relations with Russia as he believed the supplies obtainable there would materially effect the cost of living in England.

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKS COALITION.

ON ITS ZIGZAG OF COMPROMISES AND INCONSISTENCIES.

LONDON, January 24th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cambridge, recalled that forty years ago there were only two parties. Now the Labour Party was the most formidable rival. He said that Lord Haldane's magnificent and unparalleled service to the country in the greatest crisis in its history would be vindicated by time before long. He was of opinion that the heaviest indictment against the Coalition Government was that while the Peace Conference was redistributing territories, repainting maps and imposing here and everywhere impossible burdens, it made no serious or sustained attempt to secure even the foundation of the possibilities of a peace with Russia. The Coalition's Russian policy was ill-inspired and mistaken from the first. Such a large community as Russia must decide for itself, whether rightly or wrongly, whether for ill or good, its own form of government.

Now, at last, the Government apparently had settled on a policy, namely, the refusal to enquire. Could there be a better illustration of the drawbacks of a Coalition Government than this zigzag, this series of compromises, improvisations, accommodations, insincerities and inconsistencies?

Dealing with Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said it was impossible to govern Ireland with coercion in the one hand and conciliation in the other. The only way Ireland could be made loyal to the Empire was to apply the principles of the League of Nations, giving to the Irish people, in a most complete and a most uncompromising form, control over their own affairs.

Mr. Asquith said that the Anti-Dumping Bill not only violated all the fundamental principles of Free Trade, but the fundamental principles of Liberalism. But for a Liberal Government, of which he had been the head, he should have had no enfranchised democracy, we should have had a greatly restricted and monopolised trade, and we should have had Labour still at the mercy of capital. It was by following the principles of the Liberal Party and this alone that we could secure for the country a destiny worthy of its past. (Applause.)

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

ATTITUDE OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

Colonel Amery, in the course of a statement on the report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee pointed out that Lord Milner is keeping himself closely informed of the development in cotton-growing. He recently appointed a Colonial Development Committee for the purpose of studying the problem. "Many" of the Cotton-Growing Committee's recommendations are already being carried out. The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to inquire into the position of the Agricultural Departments in the various colonies has, also, made considerable progress. Amongst the members of this Committee was Sir Henry Birchmore, who was Chairman of the Cotton-Growing Committee.

The reports so far received showed that every Governor concerned with a cotton area was eager to extend the crop. In Uganda, particularly, the present year's crop shows a very marked advance.

Dealing with the report's emphasis on the necessity of trained men, Colonel Amery said that the Colonial Office Committee examined the question most carefully, and came to the conclusion that no permanent relief can be found until the post-war students complete their courses. Consideration is further being given to the establishment of a College of Tropical Agriculture in the West Indies, the results of which will be of the greatest use to the whole Empire.

The development, generally, is limited by the lack of transport facilities and this is one of the questions on which the Colonial Development Committee is concentrating its attention. Important experiments are proceeding in Uganda with the tractor system. It is noteworthy in connection with Col. Amery's remarks that the Cotton-Growing Committee's report, while dealing mainly with established cotton areas, alludes to the possibility of development in Queensland and Oceania, but says that the evidence is insufficient to show whether the recent revival of the industry will outlast the present period of high prices.

HOW BOLSHEVIKS STAND.

HOPES FOR DENIKIN'S FORCES.

LONDON, January 22nd.

An authoritative weekly summary of the military operations says that, since the opening of the offensive on January 14th, the Letts have retaken their own country to a depth of forty miles and captured 13,000 prisoners. The Bolsheviks still occupy sixty miles of Lettland.

In South Russia in the respite afforded to Denikin, owing to the swollen condition of the Don and the railways destroyed in the recent retreat, the opposing armies are being regrouped. Nevertheless, Denikin's losses in material gravely affect his future operations.

In Siberia the Bolsheviks' advance has slowed up and they have taken Dutoy's Headquarters at Sergiopol.

The Democrats at Irkutsk are maintaining order with Allied assistance, but Red flags have appeared on some buildings. The Democrats are endeavouring to form a new Government with the programme of the cessation of civil war and the opposition of the Atamans and the Japanese.

Admiral Kolchak has informed the Allied High Commissioners that he is remaining at Nijnindinsk with his Ministers.

A Bolshevik mission arrived at Kabul, and was ceremoniously received. Two emissaries from Constantinople have also arrived.

The British military mission, with Denikin, reviewing the recent operations in South Russia, points out that the present respite will be used by Denikin in raising further reinforcements which should shortly be available to replace casualties suffered during the retreat, and adds that the imminent danger to their country has caused both the Don and the Kuban Cossacks to rally whole-heartedly to Denikin.

The Mission describes the situation as "all appearances somewhat better," and emphasises that the further course of the operations will probably be in favour of that side which is making the best use of the respite in reorganising and re-equipping. This is naturally easier for Denikin, who is nearer his base and resources, than for the Bolsheviks, who have gone deep into their enemy's country and depend for supplies and equipment on partially destroyed railways. It is added that much depends upon the support afforded to Denikin by the population in the rear. The latest reports seem to show that he still commands their full confidence and loyalty.

POSITION OF CAUCASUS ARMY.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The War Office announces that on the extreme right of the Caucasus Army, a Bolshevik Column, which entered Kislayar, was driven out by a counter-attack on January 21st. On the centre and left flanks of the Caucasus Army, the Russians have been forced back from the line of the Sal. astride the Tsuraitin-Ekaterinodar Railway. Further West the Bolsheviks made repeated attempts to cross the Don east of Rostov, and succeeded in forming small bridgeheads on the left bank at two places. To the west of Rostov attempts to cross were completely repulsed with heavy losses. The Bolshevik cavalry lost 12 guns, 100 machine-guns and a large number of prisoners. On the Crimea front the Bolsheviks are approaching the isthmuses of Chongar and Perokop.

NEW CARGO RATES.

SHIPPING CONTROLLER'S ACTION.

LONDON, January 24th.

The Shipping Controller has framed new freight rates from January 1st for cargo owners who are directed to load homeward Government cargoes owing to the increased cost of bunker coal, port delays, and increased cost of loading and discharging.

The following rates are all shillings per ton to Britain. From Cuba it will be 85s.; from Australia 100s., and from the River Plate 105s. 6d.

The present Government rate for sugar from Cuba is 50s., for grain from the River Plate 62s. 6d., and for grain from Australia 105s.

AMERICAN STEAMER LOST.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

COPENHAGEN, January 20th.

The American steamer *Maccho* was wrecked off Cattergat. It is presumed she struck a mine. There is only one survivor out of crew of fifty and thirty-eight Chinese.

NEW FUTURE FOR EUROPE.

MR. BALFOUR'S FAITH IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 23rd.

At a banquet of the London Unionist Association, Mr. Balfour referring to the last few years, said what over was ahead for the British Empire in the future, the historian would assuredly say that when the hour of supreme trial came every section of every party in the diverse and widely scattered components of the empire rose with a unity of spirit unequalled in the past and, without hope or desire for personal or national gain, threw themselves with decisive effect into the great struggle of humanity against alien domination. Were they successful? Looking around Europe, seeing the economic disaster brooding over the great countries, seeing the whole of the vast empire of Russia dissolved in septic convulsion, one was apt to feel that the effects and sacrifices of mankind have received as yet but a very imperfect reward.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, said that they had created new countries in accordance with the principle of nationality—the principle which, as far as human foresight could see, ought to diminish the chances of future disasters. It is true that peace has not yet brought what most thought they had the right to expect. He did not think it was the fault of the Peace Conference. He was confident that it was not the fault of those who represented them in Paris. If, in addition to the readjustment of frontiers, they could use instruments as the League of Nations to introduce a more reasonable frame of mind into the democracies of the world, they would have done a great deal, but they should not fall into the mistake of supposing that, because they gave universal suffrage and created a democracy, they, therefore, eliminated the petty ambitions and greed which ended in disaster.

Mr. Balfour combated the idea that, because political crimes had so often been committed in the past, there was no use trying to diminish their number. Much had been done within countries to render crimes of violence more and more impossible. Why cannot this be done between different countries? It may be a long business, but the business will be less long and the result more satisfactory if, without displaying undue idealism, you still retain faith in the future and believe that the battle of right is worth fighting, for with certainty it will ultimately end in something approaching victory.

Mr. Balfour believed that the conscientious efforts of the Paris Conference will be seen in the life-time of his hearers, as they bear the fruits of a new future for Europe.

AIR FORCE MEMORIAL.

PRINCE ALBERT ISSUES AN APPEAL.

LONDON, January 21st.

Prince Albert, appealing for subscriptions for the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund, says it is estimated that 2,000,000 is required. The objects are to erect a monument to all the Air Services, including the Dominions, the establishment of places for the residence and education of children of airmen, the provision of bursaries at approved schools, and assistance to disabled and infirm officers and men and their dependants.

AMERICAN OFFER TO BRITISH BOYS.

An opportunity is offered, through the kindness of the Sulgrave Institution and of the Lafayette Memorial Committee of New York, for six English boys to have a course of one year's free education at Morrisville High School, New York State, followed by two years' free education in agriculture at the State Agricultural College at Morrisville. The expenses of the boys' journey to New York will have to be defrayed, but their entire maintenance and education for the three years' course will be met by the Lafayette Memorial Fund. Boys of from 15 to 17 years old are required, and a splendid opportunity is thus offered to sons of farmers or others interested in agriculture to equip themselves and obtain a thorough knowledge of American methods and agricultural science. The proposal has been heartily approved by Lord Lee, President of the Board of Agriculture. It is required that the boys chosen should return to England at the end of their course. In addition to this generous offer from American friends of this country, the College University of New York State offers three free scholarships for a four years' course at that excellent seat of learning to young Britishers, who will be maintained and educated free of cost from the time of their landing in America. All applications, with references and testimonials, should be addressed to the secretary, Sulgrave Institution, 1, Central building, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL"]

TRADE COMMISSIONER IN MALAYA STATES.

SINGAPORE, January 23rd.

The Trade Commissioner appointed in the Malaya States expects to sail for Singapore towards the end of February.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LONDON, January 20th.

The Times, in a leader, points out that all foreign missionary societies are seriously hampered by the high cost of living, and also have to contend against an abnormal rate of exchange. The additional cost to societies in India and China through loss of exchange alone is over £400,000. To this must be added the advance in every item of expenditure with the result that the possibility is that the societies, instead of embarking on a generous forward movement, may have to curtail or even abandon activities in schools, hospitals and dispensaries; a possibility which creates a situation calling for the most earnest consideration not only of societies but of the public.

WHY AMERICA WITHDRAWS TROOPS FROM SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.

The Government's Note to Japan, concerning its decision to withdraw American troops from Siberia, states that the reinforcement of troops is impracticable, and the maintenance of the status quo might involve the Government in an undertaking so indefinite as to be inadvisable. The Government regrets the necessity of the decision because it seems to mark an end, at least temporarily, of the co-operative effort of Japan and the United States to assist the Russian people which has already begun to bear important results and seemed to give a promise for the future. The Government does not relinquish in the least its deep interest in the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia, nor its purpose to co-operate with Japan in the most frank and most friendly manner in all practical plans for the political and economic rehabilitation of Russia.

AMERICAN SHIPMENT OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, January 18th.

400,000 ounces of silver has been shipped to China.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 20th.

The death is announced of Admiral John McClure, Chinese Mandarin of the highest class, who was Inspector-General of the Chinese Fleet in the Sino-Japanese War when his flagship *Ping Yuen* was torpedoed.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN HANSEN AT THULE.

The *Vidensteg* publishes a telegram from Captain Godfred Hansen, the Arctic explorer, reporting that on August 21st his expedition safely reached the station of Thule, in the northern part of West Greenland, and there landed the stores which were destined for the relief of Amundsen's Polar expedition. All the members of the expedition are well, and detailed statements are promised. The stores, when and as they are required by Amundsen, will be brought to Cape Columbia, at the expense of the Norwegian Government, in order to assist him when returning this way from the North Pole by the help of sledges after he has left his ship, the *Maud*.

Captain Hansen, who was a member of Amundsen's second Gjøa Expedition to the North-West Passage, left Copenhagen at the beginning of June on board the Greenland steamer *Hans Egede*, part of the provisions intended for Amundsen having been sent beforehand by the schooner *Dorothea* with orders to meet the *Hans Egede* at Tasjinnak, the farthest northern station belonging to the Danish Greenland Commercial Company. From Tasjinnak Hansen intended to cross Melville Bay and reach Thule, on the 18th of north latitude, and there winter in two blockhouses. During the winter the stores will be transported to Etah, whence he will move in the early spring with fourteen sledges to Cape Morton, where there is much game—a matter vital to the feeding of his dogs.

From Morton, Kennedy Channel will be crossed to Fort Conger, Grinnell Land, where there is also plenty of game. Here the hunting party will remain, Hansen continuing with a single Eskimo to Cape Kennedy Channel. The distance performed by the *Hans Egede* Expedition will be 600 English miles in each direction. Hansen is the only white man, the rest being Eskimos.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXP. DEPT. OF OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	JAVA	5th Feb.	12th Feb.	JAPAN
TJIRINI	JAVA	6th Feb.	13th Feb.	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	JAPAN	12th Feb.	14th Feb.	JAVA

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For JAPAN.

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S.S. "CAPE MAY"

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Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH.

Via SUEZ.

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THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKA WAKE"

About Middle MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

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477 & 478

5th Floor.

Hotel Mansions

THE BAYONETS OF ROME.

HOW THE ANCIENT CITY IS
CONTROLLED.

Mr. Percival Phillips, the Daily Express Special Correspondent, writes from Rome, on December 26th.

Field-grey infantry in tin hats are banked against the Ministry of War idly watching the stream of traffic drift up and down the sunny Via Veni Settembre. Through the great doorway lorries can be seen massed in the courtyard ready for instant use. A long-haired gentleman in a red tie scowled at them just as he lumbered past in his ancient cab, and the soldiers smiled at him pleasantly. Their attitude seemed to me to typify the general feeling of Rome during this somewhat critical week. A few processions—some following the red flag, others the national colours—were the only outbreaks of sentiment marking the days of the general strike. Even the twenty-minute collision before the Giordani baths the other night left no impression on the city. I have seen far more emotion in Trafalgar-square on Sunday afternoon.

When striking workmen sought to gather in the little squares of old Rome, carabinieri and civil guards sprouted as though by magic from the labyrinth of buildings, and quietly set them moving on a more. A Socialist, carrying a banner, the passers-by from the steps of the Piazza St. Claudia yielded immediately to the gesture of authority.

Artists, guide-book in hand, stroll among the "sights" of Rome as freely as in pre-war days. Importunate guides and hawkers of cheap "antiques" infest the piazzas of St. Peter's; the tourist offices are full of inquiring travellers.

One is impressed by the evident strength of the military force in Rome. The barracks are full. In addition to the ordinary line infantry and cavalry there are carabinieri, and ordinary police at hand. Public buildings and the approaches to Parliament have exhibited their encircling cordons, but otherwise the mailed fist, though ever poised, has been adroitly concealed.

The soldiers no less than the carabinieri and civil guards, are weary enough of the business. They want to be "demobilised and sent home. The carabinieri, who have borne the brunt of the work in recent clashes, exhibit general admiration by their even temper and patience in handling unruly Socialists. A London policeman could not be more restrained.

Whenever the troops appear, changing quarters or being relieved, a flutter of interest is perceptible in the streets. They look war-worn and travel-stained in their old uniforms, but very fit. They come swinging rapidly down the Via Sistina or Via Nazionale—wiry little men swathed in thick blanket rolls, stepping like veterans, offered by smart young men who sport many coloured ribbons on their tight tunics.

They cleave a passage through the maze of vehicles and the crowd halts. Sannidated Capuchins, Dominicans in white, youthful clerics with the insignia of a college on their cassocks, and an occasional aged prelate peering from under his scarlet-corded hat, pause at the curb to see the column go by.

It is a picturesque, ever-shifting crowd. One might almost call it a stolid crowd as well for all the emotion it shows. A few staccato cries of approbation perhaps, but usually silence—though a friendly silence—marks the passage of the men in grey. A Roman crowd is not given to cheering. That is why the shouts for King Victor, as he drove to Parliament last Monday morning, were far more significant than they would have been in another capital.

Rome is crowded. Rich refugees and homeless Italians who cannot procure flats, the ghastly offering of a palace, fill the great hotels. Mysterious individuals, apparently millionaires and wholly cosmopolitan, frequent the public rooms and American bars. You can hear a Greek and an Egyptian talking and English over their Scotch and soda. Wealthy Hungarians rub shoulders with very conversational Poles; Russian noblemen discourse on the horrors of Bolshevism, and all the tangled politics of Central Europe all the year. East and West are over at interminable length in these caravanseries. A fringe of British khaki still pervades the scene, but it is diminishing steadily.

The foreign Colony is large and growing larger. Passport formalities have been cut to a minimum. A hotel porter collects the registration papers, and a permis de séjour comes back automatically from the prefecture. Prices are soaring dizzily, yet money is spent freely, and much of it is about. Some articles cost seven times what they did in pre-war days. Nevertheless, foreigners who know Italy profess confidence in her ability to emerge safely from the crisis.

THE LARGEST LINERS.

Who is to get the greatest liner in the world, the German *Bismarck*, 60,000 tons, launched at Hamburg in June 1914? The question was raised in *The Daily Mail* by Mr. Frederic William Wile, who wrote: "Is Germany to be permitted to take away from the world's largest liner?" The editor of the *Sydney and Shipping*, in a letter to *The Daily Mail* on the subject, says: "There is reason to believe that the *Bismarck* has been allocated to Great Britain, but, in any event, being over 1,600 tons greater, it has to be surrendered to the Allies." It is understood that the *Bismarck* will not be completed for about a year, and an official at the Ministry of Shipping told a reporter it will be a year before the ship is allocated. Southampton is to have the distinction of being the British home port of the five largest steamers in the world. The *Mauretania*, *Aquitania*, and *Olympic* are already based there, although at the moment the two latter are being reconducted after war service, but they are to be joined by the famous sister ships formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, the *Imperator* and the *Vaterland* (now the *Leviathan*). The latter has a gross tonnage of 24,000 tons and has been assigned by the United States Government to place her on the Southampton-New York service. The *Imperator*, 22,000 tons, will fly the Cunard flag, and will also sail from Southampton. The five vessels have a combined tonnage of over 200,000 tons.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" VOY. 12-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND

MANILA.

THE above mentioned vessel having

arrived from the above-mentioned

Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby

informed that their cargo will be landed at

their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship

Company's Godowns at West Point, and

stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that they must produce an Import Permit

signed by the Superintendent of Imports

and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of

Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will

be examined on Jan. 29th, at 10 A.M., and

Jan. 30th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a

month of the Steamer's arrival here, after

which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after Jan. 31st, will

be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature

immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, January 24th, 1920. [285]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CONOR" VOY. 2-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived

from the above-mentioned Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Cargo will be landed at their

risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship

Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at

Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that they must produce an Import Permit

signed by the Superintendent of Imports and

Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can

be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on Jan. 29th, at 10 A.M., and Jan.

30th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week

of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining

undelivered after Jan. 31st, will be subject to

rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature

immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, January 24th, 1920. [286]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject

to rent.

Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before the

3rd Feb., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1920. [280]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN	--- "HINSANG" ---	Tues. 27th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	--- "HANGSANG" ---	Tues. 27th Jan. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	--- "WINGSANG" ---	Wed. 28th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	--- "WINGSANG" ---	Fri. 30th Jan. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	--- "LOKSANG" ---	Fri. 30th Jan. 8 a.m.
MANILA	--- "YUENSANG" ---	Fri. 30th Jan. 8 p.m.
Kobe	--- "CHAKSANG" ---	Wed. 4th Feb. 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Panang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Hainan where passengers are landed.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan where passengers are landed.

FORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Lawas and Sandakan.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wainai and Cusfoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about

January 28th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT

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For Freight or Passage apply to:-

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Subject to change without notice.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULYMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 31st January.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.

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or to Messrs. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

For	Steamer	To	Ball
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENG TU"	On 28th Jan.	8.30 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PAK HOI"	On 27th Jan.	9 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHAN TUNG"	On 27th Jan.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 29th Jan.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHEN AN"	On 31st Feb.	11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 10th Feb.	3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 33

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEADG" | Capt. J. Medina ... TUESDAY, 27th Jan. at Noon

"HAIHONG" | Capt. W. C. Passmore | FRIDAY, 29th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"ATREUS"	via Suez	28th Jan.
"ARIOSO"	via Suez	10th Feb.
"ANTILIOHUS"	via Suez	24th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICAN AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	8,700	8th Feb.	MASSILLON & LONDON direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	9th Feb.	Do
"DILWARA"	5,800	16th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cto.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS"	7,000	23rd Jan.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	2nd Feb.	* Calls at Manila
"EASTERN"	4,000	26th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ITOLA"	5,257	30th Jan.	Kobe.
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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

* Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Mantua".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, 25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONIUM"	... About Feb. 4th.
"CROSSKEYS"	... About Feb. 15th.
"WHITLAND"	... About Feb. 24th.
"ENDICOTT"	... About Mar. 18th.
"ELKTON"	... About Mar. 30th.

For PORTLAND, direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE" ... About Feb. 20th.

"ABERCOR" ... About Mar. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to overseas Consignees on points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"

Via SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 30th (from Kobe).
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Mar. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	Apr. 1st.

* Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 15th. 1924
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July, 19th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 22 T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 2nd Feb.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 22nd Feb.

SHANGHAI (Only) ...	"SCHARNHORST" 14,000	Beginning of Feb.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...	"PORTOS" ... 10,000	On or about 10th Feb.
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 1st Mar.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 30th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLE, LES, if sufficient inducement offers. GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

"COMMANDANT MAGES" In February.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading.

shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 31st January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojil, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—Three steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 29th January.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Mar. 23rd. "CHINA" ... "NILE" ... Mar. 2nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Prince's Buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN (via NAGASAKI) ...	Nikko Maru ...	25th Jan.
EUROPE (via SINGAPORE) ...	Almador Castle ...	27th Jan.
SIAMORAI ...	Chonan ...	28th Jan.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA ...	Shingo Maru ...	30th Jan.
BOMBAY ...	Tama Maru ...	30th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and "Straits" ...	Cheneta ...	Monday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Macao ...	Sui Tai ...	Monday, 26th, 8.30 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND via THURSDAY ISLAND ...	Nikko Maru ...	Monday, 26th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China ...	Kwanlong ...	Monday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhannakhodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES ...	Inaba Maru ...	Monday, 26th, 10.30 A.M.
Macao ...	Sui An ...	Monday, 26th, 1.30 P.M.
Japan via "Kobe," "Canada," "United States," "Central," and "South America," and "EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C." ...	Lion ...	Monday, 26th, 1.45 P.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Monday, 26th, 2.30 P.M.
"Swatow," "Shanghai" and "North China" ...	Hongkong ...	Monday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
"Swatow" and "Bangkok" ...	Pakhoi ...	Tuesday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Macao ...	Sui Tai ...	Tuesday, 27th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C. ...	Empress of Japan ...	Tuesday, 27th, 9.45 A.M.
Bandan ...	Hinsang ...	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Quinchoo ...	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, "Shanghai" and "North China" ...	Shanlong ...	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Hongkong ...	Tuesday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Tuesday, 27th, 4.30 P.M.
Macao ...	Sui An ...	Wednesday, 28th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao ...	Chunchoo ...	Wednesday, 28th, 8.30 P.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Sui Tai ...	Thursday, 29th, 8.30 A.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Thursday, 29th, 4.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Sui An ...	Friday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Hai Hong ...	Friday, 30th, 8.00 P.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Friday, 30th, 8.30 P.M.
Macao ...	Sui Tai ...	Saturday, 31st, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Chunchoo ...	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Macao ...	Chunchoo ...	Saturday, 31st, 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Chunchoo ...	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	Sui An ...	Sunday, 1st, 8.30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, C. and S. America, & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO" ...	Persia Maru ...	Monday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Taming ...	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON ...	January 26th
Telegraphic Transfer ...	10/11
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ...	10/11
Bank Bills at 6 months' sight ...	10/11
Credit at 4 months' sight ...	10/11
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ...	10/11
ON NEW YORK ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	11/50
Credit at 4 months' sight ...	11/50
ON HONGKONG ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
Credit at 60 days' sight ...	10/11
ON SHANGHAI ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
Private 30 days' sight ...	10/11
ON YOKOHAMA ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
ON MANILA ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
ON SINGAPORE ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
ON BATAVIA ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
ON HAIKONG ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
ON SAIGON ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
ON BANGKOK ...	
Bank Bills on demand ...	10/11
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	2 2/85 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	73.20
SILVER, per oz. ...	79.10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ...	20 cents piece ...	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong ...	10 ...	2.80 Premium
Canton ...	20 ...	6.85
Canton ...	10 ...	0.00

BANKS.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 34 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong November 2nd 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1889. Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000 Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000 Reserve Funds ... 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji. FORMOSA—Gilan, Keelung, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Shinchiku, Tachai, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aiko. CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER, AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, India, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, and the Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager. 1, Des Vaux Road, Central. Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Kien Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Wong Yui Tong, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Lok. Mr. Kan Yik Po, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. K. K. W. K. Chief Manager:—Kai Tong Po. Assist. Manager:—Li Tse Fong. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—8, Des Vaux Road, Central. Bankers Branch:—Panof Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively. Enquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome. J. UANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, July 2nd, 1919.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000 PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000 (1/2 of the Capital, F. 35,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board:—André Berthelot. General Manager:—A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, etc.

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Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager. Hongkong, December 11th, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed £1,500,000. Paid-up Capital ... £750,000. Reserve Fund & Res. ... £750,000. Reserve Liability of shareholders ... £750,000.

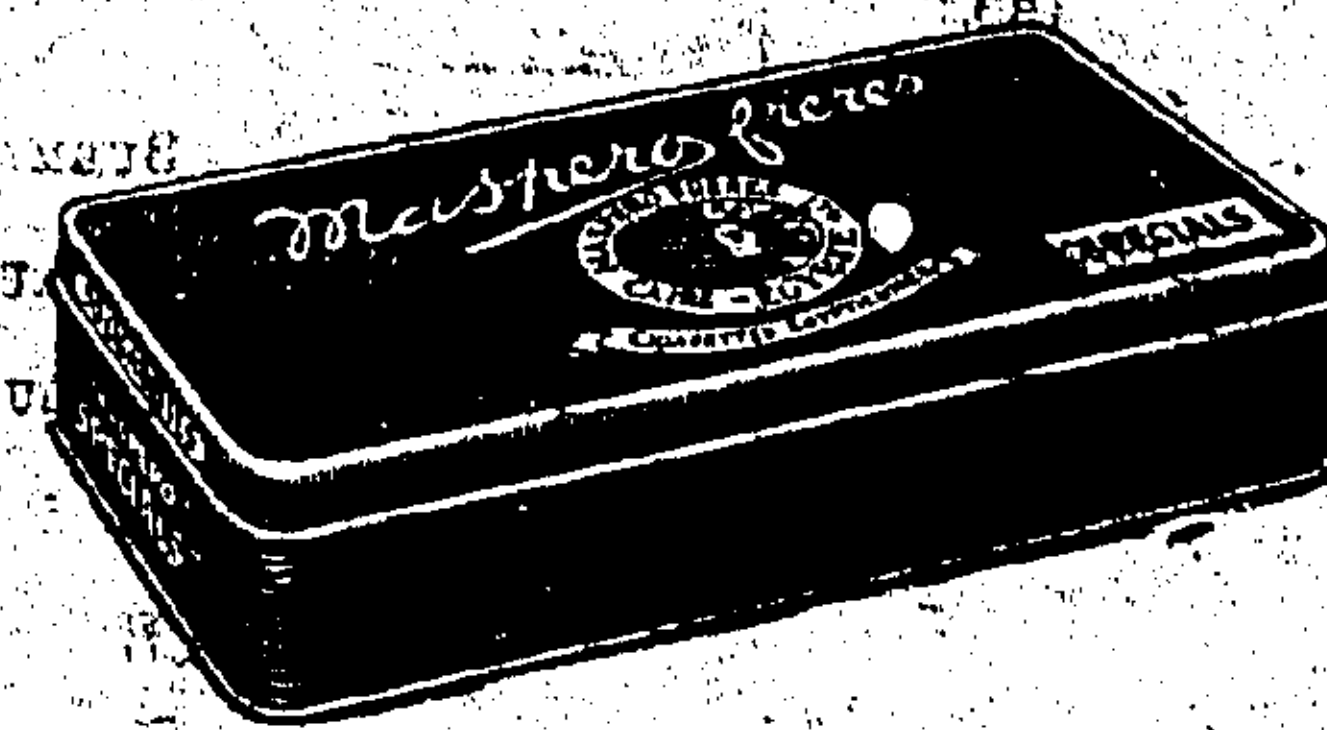
Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Shanghai, Colombo, Ceylon, New York, London, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. HANDES, Acting Manager. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Dec. 1st 1919.



"SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE

OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY

MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS. SHIP REPAIRERS. BOILER MAKERS. FORGE MASTERS. OXY-ACETYLENE & ELECTRIC WELDERS. MECHANICAL & ELECTRIC ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. Length 787 Feet. Length on Blocks 750 Feet. Depth on Centre of SHIP (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins. —THREE SLIPWAYS—Capable of Handling Ships Up to 3,000 Tons Displacement. Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK," HONGKONG. TELEPHONE No. 212. CALL FLAG: "C" OVER AHS. PENYANG. AGENTS, HONGKONG, CHINA, & JAPAN.



THE IDEAL LIGHTING UNIT for the OFFICE, HOME OR CLUB

A drawback to the domestic use of the 4 Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle powers. This problem has been solved in the "ARGAL" which we now present for your trial and certain approval. Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Powers. PRICE 50 cts. each. Special prices given for large quantities.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD., 14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000. Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000. Sterling ... \$1,500,000. Silver ... \$1,500,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,500,000.

Court of Directors: J. A. P. M. ... Chairman. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. ... Deputy Chairman. J. W. C. ... Hon. Mr. J. ... Hon. Mr. S. H. ... Hon. Mr. ...

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq. Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits. For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, January 23rd, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 161, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000. Reserves ... Frs. 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, etc.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escomptes Paris. Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted. L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager. Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000. Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager. Hongkong, January 2nd 1920.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 101, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.